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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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General

Reportage on Dalai Lama's Nobel Peace Prize

XINHUA Reports Prize

HK0610154189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1536 GMT 6 Oct 89

[“Nobel Committee Dishes Out Peace Prize to Dalai Lama”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA)—The Norwegian Nobel Committee yesterday awarded the 1989 Peace Prize in Oslo to Dalai Lama, who is currently visiting California, U.S.A.

In an interview with the Norwegian News Agency shortly after the announcement, counselor Wang Guisheng at the Chinese Embassy in Oslo stated that “Dalai Lama is an exiled political figure who has long been conducting activities designed to split China and undermine the unification of the country. To award the Nobel Peace Prize to such a figure amounts to interference in China's internal affairs and it hurts the feelings of the Chinese people.”

The counselor stressed that “Tibet is an integral part of China and the Tibetan issue is absolutely the internal affairs of China—no other country, organization or individual has the right to interfere in it.”

The Nobel Committee has during the past awarded for several times the peace prize to political dissidents of socialist countries in order to make certain political results, and it has also taken such occasions to advocate Western ideas of “human rights” and “freedom” in an effort to interfere in the affairs of other countries.

International public opinion has criticized the Nobel Committee's decision to award the Peace Prize to Dalai Lama.

The Czechoslovak newspaper “RUDE PRAVO” today condemned the decision as “interference in China's internal affairs” and General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais expressed “shock” to the decision, saying it is “improper” and smells of “low tricks of politicians.” He believed the prize should go to Nelson Mandela, the South African black leader who has done so much against apartheid.

‘Regret’ Expressed Over Prize

OW0710082489 Beijing XINHUA in English
0733 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA)—China today expressed its regret and indignation over the awarding of the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama by the Norwegian Nobel Committee.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, responding to a question seeking comment on the awarding, said: “Tibet is an

inalienable part of Chinese territory. The question of Tibet is purely an internal affair of China in which no foreign government, organization, or individual has the right to interfere.”

The decision taken by the Norwegian Nobel Committee to award the Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama constitutes open support to the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan separatists in their activities to undermine the national unity and split China, the spokesman said.

“It represents a gross interference in China's internal affairs and seriously hurts the national feelings of the Chinese people,” he said. “Over this we express our utmost regret and indignation.”

It must also be pointed out that this wrong decision by the Norwegian Nobel Committee directly deviates from the committee's purpose of awarding prize to those working for and contributing to “harmony and goodwill among peoples,” the spokesman said.

Media Ignores Prize

HK0610044589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0354 GMT
6 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, Oct 6 (AFP)—The vast majority of the Chinese people were still unaware Friday of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the exiled Tibetan leader, the Dalai Lama, despite a Chinese diplomat's comment that it had “hurt their feelings”.

The criticism, by a member of the Chinese Embassy staff in Oslo, along with his claim that the award of the prize Thursday was interference in China's internal affairs, was carried only by the English-language CHINA DAILY, published for the foreign community in Beijing.

The PEOPLE's DAILY, organ of the Chinese Communist Party, and the national broadcast media made no mention of the prize, and the Chinese Foreign Ministry also had nothing to say.

Observers said the lack of reaction was evidence of Beijing's acute embarrassment at the choice of this year's recipient of the Peace Prize.

The decision to give the prize to the Dalai Lama for his advocacy of non-violence in promoting Tibetan nationalism was generally seen as a criticism of Beijing's harsh treatment of dissent, exemplified by crackdowns on opposition to Chinese rule in Tibet and on the pro-democracy movement.

Commentary Views Taiwan, Liberian Relations

HK1010054389 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service
in Chinese 0316 GMT 10 Oct 89

[“Short Commentary” by XINHUA reporter: “It Is Not Permissible To Practice ‘Two Chinas’ Through ‘Dual Recognition’”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA)—On 2 October the Liberian Government announced reestablishment of "diplomatic relations" with Taiwan of China and signed a joint communique on the re-establishment of "diplomatic relations" on 9 October. By this action Liberia has violated the principles laid down in the joint communique signed in 1977 by the Chinese and Liberian Governments on establishing diplomatic relations, reneged on its promise in the communique to recognize the PRC Government as the sole legitimate government representing all the Chinese people, and caused the serious consequence of undermining the relationship between the two countries.

In recent years, in an effort to extricate themselves from extremely isolated conditions in the world, the Taiwan authorities have pursued the so-called "flexible diplomacy" and "substantive diplomacy" and advocated "dual recognition." They have even taken advantage of the precarious positions of others and used substantial amounts of money as bait to cajole other countries who had economic difficulties into establishing diplomatic relations with them. These base tricks are held in contempt by the people of the world; neither do they have a future. Verbally, the Taiwan authorities have also asserted that "there is only one China." In fact, however, they are creating "two Chinas" and, for the sake of transient selfish interest, are undermining the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation. The Taiwan authorities must bear the responsibility for splitting the country.

The Liberian Government's action in renegeing on the letter and spirit of the communique on establishing diplomatic relations between China and Liberia, and the obligations arising therefrom, is an action of departure from international faith. For the sake of some temporary interests the Liberian Government has ignored the norms guiding international relations. This is obviously extremely shortsighted and will damage the long-term interest of its own people. It should bear all consequences for undermining Sino-Liberian relations.

There is only one China in the world, the PRC Government is the only legitimate government representing the whole of China, and Taiwan is an inseparable part of China's sacred territory. Countries which have established diplomatic relations with our country should never establish or reestablish official relations with Taiwan, nor carry out exchanges of an official nature. If a country violates the aforesaid principles and accepts the plot of "dual recognition" practiced by the Taiwan authorities it undermines the basis for establishing diplomatic relations with China, and this constitutes interference with China's sovereignty. The Chinese government will never agree to this. We hope that the Liberian Government will set store by the friendship between the peoples of the two countries and rectify its erroneous decision. Only in this way can relations between China and Liberia return to normal.

Over the past 40 years China has constantly enhanced its international influence and prestige, and more than 130 countries in the world have established diplomatic relations with China. Sooner or later Taiwan will return to the bosom of the motherland, and China will certainly accomplish the great cause of reunification. China's future is infinitely bright. This is an irresistible historical trend.

Text of Chinese Opposition Manifesto

AU1010100289 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 Oct 89 p 6

[Text of manifesto of the "Federation for a Democratic China" adopted in Paris on 24 September: "We are Convinced That Dictatorship Is Coming to an End"]

[Text] I. The founding of the "Federation for a Democratic China" is the inevitable result of political developments in China.

The transformation from the traditional to the modern society since the previous century reflects the main tendency of developments in China. The republic replaced the empire, and democracy shall replace dictatorship. The rise or fall of the nation depends solely on whether this goal is achieved or not. The decadent and dying autocracy has repeatedly impeded China's modernization. This led to a historic tragedy. Thus, the Chinese nation had to constantly accept foreign humiliation; there was permanent internal unrest, and China's political and economic deficiencies have not been overcome for centuries. The influence of the oriental autocracy continues to do enormous damage to this very day.

Hardship and Misery Prevailed

Following the assumption of power by the CPC, whose slogan used to be "against dictatorship, for democracy," the CPC combined Stalinist totalitarianism with Far East (?) [punctuation as published] autocracy. Thus, China was for a long time to come plunged into a backward situation during which it was isolated from the rest of the world, and hardship and misery prevailed. The reform carried out in the eighties of the 20th century has brought a glimmer of hope for revival to this ancient nation. The development toward economic liberalization and political democratization, as well as intellectual pluralism, has deeply shaken the basis of one-party rule. Against the people's call for reforms and contrary to the current trend, the stunted CPC stifles the reform course by enforcing the "four basic principles" in order to maintain its totalitarian rule for a long time to come. The conflict that resulted therefrom inevitably leads to a power struggle between democracy and dictatorship.

The stormy 1989 prodemocracy movement represents a decisive turning point in China's political reforms. By staging a massacre, the dictatorship soaked China with blood. This is the most brutal crushing of a prodemocracy movement since the Qing Dynasty. Terror reigns again in China.

The Chinese people no longer accept one-party rule. Their patience is wearing thin.

History has shown that one-party rule leads to grievances that can only be remedied by eliminating the system itself. The rule of the one-party system will never give way to democracy unless all social classes develop democratic consciousness and unless an independent political force comes into being among the people. The nascent democratic movements must be persistently promoted.

II. The 4 July massacre has fully awakened the Chinese at home and abroad and has led to a worldwide unification of Chinese democratic forces.

In accordance with historic needs, the "Federation for a Democratic China" is being founded.

The federation is an independent political organization that consists mainly of Chinese who devote themselves to the democratization of China.

Defending elementary human rights, maintaining social justice, establishing the market economy, and terminating one-party rule are the guiding principles of the "Federation for a Democratic China."

It calls for guaranteeing the basic right of every individual to live and to develop, to strive for happiness, and to defend his dignity and security. This is the basis of a modern civilized society and the precondition for democratization.

Ending Dictatorship

All people, irrespective of their sex, nationality, profession, and background, must have equal rights. Everybody must have the same chances to participate in competition within society. A stable society and its positive development can only be achieved if privileges are eliminated and justice is maintained in society.

Every citizen has the right to own his means for work and to enjoy the fruit of his work. The fact that property is taken from the citizens "on behalf of the state" is one of the main reasons for economic stagnation and political dictatorship in communist countries. China's economic problems can only be solved and its economy can only be modernized if social goods are returned to the people and the private economy is vigorously developed.

In order to terminate dictatorship and to realize democracy, the basic human rights, such as religious freedom, freedom of opinion, freedom of press, freedom of association, and freedom to form groups must first be realized. The army must be controlled by the state. The educational institutions must be free from the political control of the government in order to ensure independence in education and science. Currently, the preconditions for the first step toward democracy have been fulfilled. The members of local governments and the people's deputies must be chosen in direct elections.

III. The "Federation for a Democratic China" consistently advocates peaceful, rational, and nonviolent principles of action.

It condemns autocracy most strongly, which can only govern its people through terror.

The "Federation for a Democratic China" stands on the side of the Chinese workers, peasants, and soldiers from the lowest classes, on the side of young Chinese students and intellectuals who are committed to democracy and freedom, on the side of new entrepreneurs and independent scientists who have emerged during the past 10 years of reform, on the side of the enlightened and progressive forces within the CPC and the People's Army, and on the side of all people in the world who advocate justice and love freedom. On the basis of a broad alliance, we struggle for the republic, for a democratic and free China that respects human rights and the rule of law, and for world peace and progress. We are very concerned about the future of Hong Kong and Macao. In our view, the stability and flourishing of both does not only depend on the maturity of the democratic forces in Hong Kong and Macao, but basically on the establishment of a democratic system in mainland China.

The "Federation for a Democratic China" also directs attention toward democratization in Taiwan. Democratization in Taiwan will have a far-reaching influence on the reunification of the Chinese nation.

Wishes of Tibetans Ignored

The "Federation for a Democratic China" has recognized that the Chinese democratic forces have so far ignored the calls of the Tibetans for democracy and freedom. The Tibet problem and other nationality conflicts must be settled while observing human rights and the rule of law and based on freedom and democracy.

We thank all persons, organizations, and all governments for their attention, their solidarity, and support and ask them at the same time to continue to support the democratic movement in China even more vigorously and persistently than in the past.

IV. We are firmly convinced that the Chinese dictatorship is coming to an end. A democratic China and the revival of the Chinese nation are near!

We are aware of the fact that hard times lie ahead of us. Blood, tears, and brutality prevail in China. We feel that we are carrying enormous expectations and an enormous responsibility on our shoulders.

However, human justice, the people's confidence, and historic truth are on our side. Time is working in our favor. Freedom will not die, and democracy will prevail!

Compatriots and friends, rise and fight for a free China!

The future of the China of tomorrow is in our hearts, in our hands, at our feet, and before us.

The 21st century will certainly be the century of China!
Long live the democratic and free China!

Foreign Leaders Send National Day Greetings

*OW0710085889 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2230 GMT 4 Oct 89*

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, during the past few days, leaders of some foreign countries and political parties have sent separate messages to President Yang Shangkun, Premier Li Peng, and Chairman Wan Li to warmly greet the 40th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China. They include 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic; Zambia's President Kaunda; Chad's President Hissein Habre; Congo's President Denis Sassou-Nguesso; Togo's President Eyadema; Equatorial Guinea's President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo; Argentina's President Carlos Menem; Syria's Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi; Da Costa, prime minister of Sao Tome and Principe; (Anstir Mahowski), president of the Polish Sejm; (M. Kozakovich), speaker of the Polish National Assembly; (Tiago Aleluia Lopes), president of the National People's Assembly of Guinea-Bissau; and King of Bhutan Jigme Singye Wangchuck.

Soviet Union

Li Peng at Banquet Marking Sino-Soviet Ties

*OW0710153989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1426 GMT 7 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA)—O.A. Troyanovskiy, the Soviet ambassador to China, gave a banquet here this evening to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Sino-Soviet diplomatic relations.

Chinese Premier Li Peng was among the guests at the banquet.

Speaking at the banquet, Troyanovskiy said the summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Deng Xiaoping last May laid down a good foundation for the future relations and the consolidation of the current good-neighborly, cooperative ties between the two countries.

The new type relations between the Soviet Union and China will be conducive to regional and global peace, and not detrimental to any third country, he said.

In reply, Tian Zengpei, Chinese vice-foreign minister, reviewed the history of the Sino-Soviet diplomatic ties. During the Sino-Soviet summit, he said, the two countries set the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence as the basis for developing their new type state relations, and this shows that the Sino-Soviet relations are already maturing.

Both Tian and Troyanovskiy expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations since the Sino-Soviet summit.

In their toast, both expressed their hope for a lasting, steady and healthy development of Sino-Soviet relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Among the guest were also Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin, Minister of Agriculture He Kang and President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association Wu Xiuquan.

Envoy to USSR Hosts Banquet To Mark Ties

Ryzhkov, Rogachev Attend

*OW0910010589 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2230 GMT 8 Oct 89*

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] According to a XINHUA News Agency report from Moscow, Yu Hongliang, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a banquet at the embassy on the evening of 6 October to warmly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union.

Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and responsible persons of the Soviet Government, the CPSU Central Committee, the Armed Forces, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other relevant departments attended the banquet.

The founding of the PRC was announced on 1 October 1949. On 2 October, the Soviet Union acted ahead of other countries and became the first country to recognize and establish diplomatic relations with the PRC.

In his speech at the banquet, Yu Hongliang said: The establishment of Sino-Soviet diplomatic relations was of great importance for stabilizing peace in Asia and the world. Bilateral relations have developed along the path of friendship and cooperation since they were normalized, in accordance with the principles laid down at the summit of the two countries.

In his speech, Rogachev, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, said: The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union has greatly enhanced the traditional friendship between the Soviet and the Chinese peoples. He said: The Soviet people support unreservedly the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations and the resumption of relations between the CPSU and the CPC. The two countries are exploring at present the unlimited potentials to develop cooperation in all areas even more fully.

XINHUA Reports Banquet

*BK0710073389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0701 GMT 7 Oct 89*

[Text] Moscow, October 6 (XINHUA)—Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yu Hongliang said today that the establishment of Sino-Soviet relations has an important bearing on Asian stability and world peace.

History has proved that friendly interstate relations rely on the principle of complete equality, mutual respect, and cooperation. Yu addressed a banquet he hosted to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Sino-Soviet diplomatic ties in the Chinese Embassy here.

Present at the banquet were Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov, leading members of the Soviet party, government, Armed Forces and friendship association for foreign relations.

Yu said he was delighted to see the smooth development in the relations of the two countries along the road of friendship and cooperation in line with the policy determined between leaders of the two countries during Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to China in May this year.

The ambassador also stressed the great potential and bright prospect for Sino-Soviet cooperation in every field.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev in his toast said that the establishment of Soviet-Chinese relations has greatly promoted understanding between the two peoples. The positive changes in these relations emerged ever since [as received] are due to the patience and realistic attitudes from both sides and their awareness of the changes in the world, he continued.

He added that the two nations are endeavoring to tap the boundless potentials in every cooperative sphere which will be conducive to resolving problems faced by the two countries in their reforms.

Chinese Consul General in Leningrad Zhang Weichao hosted a similar banquet in Leningrad tonight.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Further on Lao Leader Kaysone Phomvihan's Visit

Meets Li Peng

*BK0710062089 Beijing International Service
in Lao 1230 GMT 6 Oct 89*

[Text] According to Radio Beijing reporters, this morning at the eastern gate of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Chinese Premier Li Peng held a grand welcoming ceremony in honor of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and general

secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], who is paying a visit to China.

At the welcoming ceremony, a marching band played the Lao and Chinese national anthems while a 19-gun salute was fired. After the welcoming ceremony, Premier Comrade Li Peng and Chairman Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan held talks at the Great Hall of the People.

First of all, speaking on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Premier Comrade Li Peng expressed warm welcome to Chairman Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan for paying a visit to China. The comrade said: 12 years have passed and Chairman Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan's visit to China will undoubtedly play an important role in increasing the friendship between the two countries.

[Begin Kaysone Phomvihan recording] Respected Comrade Li Peng, I have the great honor and am very proud to pay an official visit to the PRC once again after we have kept distant from each other for more than 10 years. On behalf of the Lao Government and people and in my own name, I would like to thank the Chinese Government and Comrade Li Peng for extending an invitation and according a honorable and intimate warm welcome to our delegation. [end recording]

With regard to the relations between the two countries, Comrade Li Peng said: The relations between Laos and China in the past were always excellent. But due to historical causes, our two countries were kept far apart from each other for a time. The comrade believed that the visit to China by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan would become a turning point in the resumption and strengthening of relations between the two states and parties. He noted: Between China and Laos, we must forget about the past and look into the future. After that, there is a necessity for increasing our mutual understanding and gradually expanding relations and cooperation in the economic and trade fields in various forms on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefits.

Touching on the Cambodian problem, Comrade Li Peng pointed out that the only way for settlement of the Cambodian problem is: 1) Vietnam must genuinely withdraw its troops from Cambodia; and 2) A quadripartite coalition government must be set up with Samedch Norodom Sihanouk as head. The comrade said that China is ready to improve relations with Vietnam, but the fundamental obstacle to this effort is the Cambodian problem. Comrade Li Peng also informed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan of the current situation in China.

During the talks, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan briefed the political and economic situation in Laos. Discussing Chinese-Lao relations, the comrade said: Our two countries have maintained good neighborly relations since ancient times. Laos is happy with the fruits of reform and of the open-door policy implemented by China over

the past 10 years, and is relieved with China's act to end the counterrevolutionary rebellion in a prompt, drastic, and correct manner.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan also expressed satisfaction with the improvement of relations between Laos and China over the past few years and was elated with the resumption and strengthening of relations between the two countries and parties. The comrade believed that his visit to China would serve to further develop relations between the two countries and parties, thereby contributing to peace in Asia and the Pacific region.

Premier Comrade Li Peng expressed interest in Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan's detailed explanation of the new changes and comprehensive success achieved in construction work in Laos.

Acting on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee and the Lao Government, Kaysone Phomvihan invited Comrade Li Peng to pay a visit to Laos at a convenient time.

Comrade Li Peng expressed thanks to the visitor for the invitation. He said the details will be discussed through diplomatic channels.

Further on Kaysone-Li Talk

*OW0610114989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1037 GMT 6 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng held talks here today with Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP). The two sides agreed that the visit of Kaysone is of great significance to resuming and developing Sino-Lao relations.

The relations between China and Laos had always been good, Li Peng said. However, he added, because of historic reasons, bilateral relations were once frigid.

Li expressed the belief that the current visit of Kaysone will be a turning point in resuming and developing relations between China and Laos, and between the Chinese Communist Party and the LPRP.

Kaysone expressed his happiness about coming to China again after ten years, saying, "I believe that my visit will contribute to an overall resumption of the relations between the two parties, the two countries, and their peoples, and to the promotion of mutual understanding and bilateral cooperation."

During the 3-hour talk in the Great Hall of the People, Kaysone briefed Li Peng on his country's reforms and progress.

Kaysone said, that since 1985, a reform policy has been implemented in every area of his country. The purpose of the reform is to consolidate, develop, and improve the

people's democratic system, so that the country may gradually change to socialism.

Kaysone briefed Li Peng on Laos' new economic policy including the development of various sectors of the economy and attaching importance to the role of state-run enterprises.

He also told Li Peng about measures the Laotian Government has taken to fight bureaucracy and bourgeois liberalization.

He said that his country feels happy about China's achievements in its ten year reform and about the fact that China took correct, resolute, and timely measures to put down the counterrevolutionary rebellion which tried to—with the collaboration of foreign forces—overthrow the Chinese Communist Party.

He said that his country is happy to see that after quelling the rebellion, China has adhered to the four cardinal principles, has resolutely opposed bourgeois liberalization, and has attached importance to party building.

He expressed "sincere thanks" to the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government for the "tremendous help" they gave to the LPRP and to the Laotian people in their fight for liberation and reconstruction.

He said that he is satisfied with the recent improvement of bilateral relations, adding that "resuming and developing bilateral relations are very important to Laos". "My current visit will help further bilateral relations and contribute to peace in the Asia-Pacific region," he said.

He also briefed Li on his country's views on the international situation and on Laos' foreign policy.

Talking about China's domestic situation, Li Peng said that China adheres to the reform and opening that will help improve the socialist system, and at the same time adheres to the four cardinal principles—the most important of which is to adhere to the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist road.

Touching upon international issues, Li Peng said that a general international trend is developing in the direction of detente, adding that the factors of detente are growing while the factors of war, especially those of regional wars, have not been eliminated.

He stressed that the only way to settle the Kampuchean issue is for Vietnam to withdraw all its troops out of Kampuchea and a provisional four-party coalition government, headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, be set up.

He said that China is willing to improve relations with Vietnam, but the major obstacle in this regard is the Kampuchean issue.

On bilateral relations, Li Peng said that in the past China gave some help to Laos, adding that in the future China

will develop economic and trade relations of various forms with Laos on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

He said: "It is necessary for China and Laos to enhance mutual understanding."

During the talks, Kaysone, on behalf of the LPRP and the Laotian Government, invited Li Peng to visit his country.

Li Peng expressed his thanks for this, saying that the exact date of the visit may be discussed through diplomatic channels.

Prior to the talks, Li Peng held a welcoming ceremony for Kaysone.

Li Peng Feted Kaysone

*BK0710090189 Beijing International Service
in Lao 1230 GMT 6 Oct 89*

[Report by unidentified station correspondent on the banquet hosted in Beijing on 6 October by Chinese Premier Li Peng in honor of Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; portions recorded]

[Text] At the Great Hall of the People in Beijing this evening, Chinese Premier Comrade Li Peng hosted a banquet to welcome Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], who is currently paying a visit to China.

Comrade Li Peng delivered a speech at the banquet. The comrade said: [Begin Li Peng speech in Chinese fading into Lao translation read by announcer]

Respected Chairman Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan:

Comrades and friends:

At a time when our country has just celebrated the 40th anniversary of our National Day, we are elated that Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers and general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, is paying an official friendship visit to our country. On behalf of the CPC and the Chinese government and people and in my own name, I would like to wholeheartedly welcome Comrade Kaysone and the other distinguished Lao visitors.

Our two countries share the same mountain ranges and rivers. The traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries has been deep-rooted since time immemorial. In the long-term struggles against external aggression and for national liberation and in the tasks of national construction in each country, our peoples have rendered support and cooperated with each other, thereby creating a profound friendship between them. Although relations between our two countries have

passed through a difficult period, when compared to the history of our long-standing friendship it is only a moment and is now something of the past.

What has pleased other people is that in the past few years, thanks to the common efforts made by the two sides, the relations between our two countries and parties have gradually been improved with an increase in mutual visits and border trade. This visit by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan marks the overall resumption of the relations between the two countries and parties of China and Laos. This development conforms not only to the basic interests of the Chinese and Lao peoples, but also to the interest of peace and stability in this region. We are willing to cooperate with our Lao comrades in promoting friendly relations and good neighborliness between China and Laos by continuing to advance together on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

China and Laos are developing socialist countries. Both have encountered difficulties in carrying out economic development and in raising the standard of living of their respective peoples. Under the guidance from the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee Congress, the Chinese people firmly adhere to the four cardinal principles and to the reform and open-door policy, whose success has been proved to the world's people with our socialist construction. Though faced with numerous difficulties and problems along the path of their advance, the Chinese people are fully confident in advancing along this path. In recent years, our Lao comrades have also effected new changes in the economic field and have achieved initial successes. The Chinese people are greatly interested in your new changes and sincerely hope that you, comrades, achieve even greater successes. Even though not all the national conditions in the two countries are entirely the same, China and Laos can learn from and act as a mirror for each other in socialist construction and reforms.

Comrade Mr Chairman, the world has undergone profound changes marked by confrontation turning to dialogue and tension to detente. This results from the long-term efforts of the world's people. However, the world is not yet completely at peace. To differing degrees, hegemonism, the arms race, regional clashes, and North-South contradictions still plague the international community. Owing to differences in social systems and ideology, the struggle remains intense. In the new situation, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence should be the guideline in settling international political and economic problems. The Chinese Government and people are willing, together with people throughout the world, to continue to make efforts to further defuse the international situation, maintain world peace, and strive for the common development of mankind. [end recording]

Premier Comrade Li Peng went on: Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan has visited our country a number of times before. He is an old friend of the Chinese people. This

visit is more like a return a familiar place he left 12 years ago. He will see what changes are taking place in China. I hope that the comrade chairman and the other distinguished Lao visitors will enjoy their time here. I hope the visit will be a glorious success.

I now invite you to raise your glasses to toast the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Lao peoples, the health of Comrade Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan, and the health of all the Lao visitors present here.

In his speech, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan said: [Begin Kaysone recording] Dear Comrade Li Peng, comrades, and friends: first of all, on behalf of the party and government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, I wish to express our sincere thanks to the party and government of the PRC and, especially, to Comrade Li Peng for having invited me to pay this official friendship visit to the PRC. Upon our arrival in the land of socialist China, my delegation felt the warmth from the cordial reception rendered by the government and people of China. I myself was elated to have the opportunity to visit this beautiful country once again. On this occasion, I wish to convey friendship, cordiality, and affection from the multiethnic Lao people to the fraternal Chinese people. I regard the visit of my delegation as a good opportunity to meet old comrades we have not after seen for more than 10 years and as an opportunity to meet new comrades.

This visit has become the symbol of the revival of the good relations and long-standing friendship between the Lao and Chinese peoples. I wish to express my thanks for the wonderful remarks by Comrade Li Peng about my people and country and express sincere thanks for the warm, honorable, and cordial reception rendered my delegation. [Applause]

Comrades and friends, the LPDR and PRC are neighbors sharing the same mountains and rivers. The Lao and Chinese peoples have been friends since time immemorial. The Lao people are elated by the great successes in many fields achieved by the Chinese people during the past 40 years, particularly during the last 10 years of reform and open-door policy. At the same time, we are concerned with certain incidents which have taken place in China. We agree with and support the four cardinal principles and policy of opening the door to the outside world formulated by the CPC. We support the drastic and timely measures taken by comrades in foiling the schemes of imperialism and reactionary forces who want to undermine the fruits of the socialist revolutionary in China. We highly appraise the normalization of relations between the PRC and Soviet Union and regard it as an important contribution to the strengthening of world peace and stability.

With the 40th founding anniversary of the PRC a few days ago, we wish to express our wholehearted admiration for the brilliant victories registered by the Chinese party, government, and fraternal people. We firmly believe that

the Chinese people, under the leadership of the CPC and beloved and respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and through firm adherence to the four fundamental principles and the open-door policy, will achieve new and greater successes, thus actively contributing to the defending and safeguarding the fruits of the socialist revolution and world peace.

Since the formation of the LPDR, the revolution of our country has entered into a new era with two strategic tasks—national defense and construction. Through our own efforts and industriousness and with assistance and cooperation from fraternal countries and friends worldwide, the Lao people have attained a number of initial successes which are the foundation for keeping the country moving forward. Our party has laid down the path for effecting new and comprehensive changes with the intention of improving, expanding, and developing the popular democratic system and bypassing the capitalist stage of development on the road to socialism. The world situation has undergone profound change which marks new developments of the world's economic and political situation. The enthusiastic struggles waged by the revolutionary and peace-loving forces during several past decades coupled with the scientific and technical revolution have brought changes in the military equilibrium. The trend has shifted from confrontation to negotiation and detente. However, the world is still facing numerous conflicts and fighting in this era of peaceful coexistence. We ourselves will continue to further strengthen friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation with fraternal socialist countries, and broaden relations with foreign countries on the basis on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Dear comrades, friendly ties between the Lao and Chinese peoples are deep and long like the Mekong River that binds our two countries. During the long and difficult struggles against the colonialists and imperialists for freedom and independence, the Chinese party, government, and people provided great assistance to the Lao people. We would like to take this opportunity once again to express our sincere thanks to you, comrades, and ask you to convey gratitude from the multiethnic Lao people to the fraternal Chinese people. We firmly believe that this visit to the PRC marks a new step in relations between the two parties, states, and people for the interests of the Lao and Chinese people, peace, friendship, and cooperation in this region. I invite you to toast:

- The successes and victories in socialist construction of the Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC;
- Progress and more success in the friendship and cooperation between Laos and China;
- The health of Comrade Li Peng and other Chinese party and state leaders, and the health of comrades and friends present here.

Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Sali Vongkhamsoa, member of Political Bureau and of the secretariat of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for economy, planning, and finance; Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the party Central Committee, acting foreign minister, acting chief of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Board; Comrade Phao Bouonnaphon, member of the party Central Committee, minister of trade and foreign economic relations, and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation and Relations; Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee, minister, and head of the offices of the party Central Committee and Council of Ministers; Comrade Phongsavat Boupha, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China, honorable Lao guests, and other comrades also attended the banquet.

Comrade Vice Premier Wu Xueqian, Comrade Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee; Comrade Lu Gan, secretary general to the Chinese Government; Comrade Ruan Chongwu, minister of Labor and chairman of the Chinese government reception committee; Comrade Zhu Liang, head of the foreign relations board of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Liu Shuqing, China's deputy foreign minister; and officials from various organizations concerned such as National Economic Structure Reform Committee, the National Education Committee, the Civil Aviation Department, the Beijing People's Administrative Organization, the Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the Association of Diplomacy, and the Buddhist Association of China were present at the banquet as honorary guests.

This afternoon, Comrade Zhu Liang, head of the Foreign Relations Board of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Liu Shuqing, China's deputy foreign minister, and Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, acting foreign minister and acting chairman of the LPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Board; Comrade Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economy and trade and Comrade Phao Bouonnaphon, Laos' minister of trade and foreign economic relations; Comrade Lu Gan, general secretary to the Chinese government and Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, heads of the offices of the party central committee and Council of Ministers of Laos held separate talks.

Khaysone Meets Deng Xiaoping

HK0710091889 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0819 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Report by reporter Li Wei (2621 0251): "Deng Xiaoping says that Vietnam Must Not Take Things Too Hard, and Refrain From Indulging in Petty and Mean Actions"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—While meeting with Laotian leader Kaysone Phomvihan

this morning, Deng Xiaoping said: Vietnam must not take things too hard, and refrain from indulging in petty and mean actions. There is no justification for Vietnam to do so, because they cannot cover up the true and the false. Other countries know our affairs, and we are also aware of the affairs of other countries. The method of using diplomatic language to cover up the real fact has been outmoded. The present-day world is a world of information. We can easily tell the true from the false.

This senior statesman added: Vietnam has proposed improvement of relations with China as early as possible. We have always held that the two countries will finally improve their relations, but there is a problem which is easy to solve, that is, Vietnam withdraws its troops completely and thoroughly from Cambodia. We have no other demands.

Deng Xiaoping stressed: We have normalized relations with the Soviet Union and improved our relations with Laos. Only Vietnam is left now. I don't understand why Vietnam is against China.

He pointed out: Vietnam must completely and thoroughly withdraw its troops from Cambodia, "because this is a rudimentary thing which a socialist country must do. Countries which invade others are not socialist countries." Only when Vietnam has completely withdrawn its troops can we say that the past is ended. China has no other demand.

Kaysone briefed Deng Xiaoping on the reform and gradual opening up to the outside world carried out by Laos in recent years. After that, Deng Xiaoping stated: Every country must seek its own road. The experiences of others must be integrated with the practical conditions of the country concerned.

The meeting took place in the Fujian Room of the Great Hall of the People.

After being seated, the two old friends reviewed the past events. This was followed by their 75-minute cordial conversation.

Kaysone first said: I haven't met you for a long time.

Deng Xiaoping said: We met in the 1950's.

Kaysone answered: Yes, we did. We discussed together the great plan for resisting the United States. At that time, you told me how to establish bases.

Deng Xiaoping said: We established our bases several years earlier than you.

Kaysone continued: You once told me that we must rely on our own efforts. You also told us your experiences in establishing bases.

Deng Xiaoping said: We were engaged in fighting a guerilla war and establishing bases for almost 22 years. We grew amid hardships. After the Long March, we had 30,000 soldier left. During the 8-year war of resistance

against Japan, the number of our soldiers increased to 1.12 million, and the population of the bases reached some hundreds of thousands. Therefore, we could defeat Chiang Kai-shek, who attacked us in 3 years. We eliminated his 8 million troops. We provided our experiences for you. You know that our help for Vietnam and Laos was sincere. At that time, we were poor, and our help might not be so great, but we are sincere...

Further on Deng-Kaysone Talk

*BK0810024289 Beijing International Service
in Lao 1230 GMT 7 Oct 89*

[Text] A Radio Beijing correspondent reports that this morning, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Comrade Deng Xiaoping met with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos and general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee. Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan are old friends who have known each other since the 1950's. Today, when the two comrades met each other again, they were extremely happy.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: China and the Soviet Union have normalized relations with each other. China and Laos have already resumed relations. Only Vietnam is left. Vietnam has proposed improving relations with China as soon as possible. We agree with that. But Vietnam must do one thing: It must withdraw its troops from Cambodia. Only after Vietnam has accomplished this task can we say that the past is ended.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping noted: China has always held that we will improve relations with Vietnam in the end. Now, if Vietnam completely withdraws its troops from Cambodia, other things will not matter.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping cautioned Vietnam to be more broad-minded. The comrade said: There is no use in taking advantage of a friend. The current world is a society of news. Whether something is genuine or false can be verified within a short time. The use of diplomatic language to cover up the truth is now out of date.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan: You, comrade, know very well that in the past, China was very poor. But our assistance to Vietnam and Laos was sincere. I do not understand why Vietnam is against China.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan briefed Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the changing situation in Laos and the gradual opening up to the outside world.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: A road must be traversed by its owner. China also has some lessons that are practical for China, but are impractical in Laos. The most fundamental lessons must be integrated with the reality in the country concerned.

Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, Political Bureau member and secretary of the LPRP Central committee, vice

chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos, and minister of economy, planning, and finance; Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the party Central Committee, acting foreign affairs minister, and acting chairman of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission; Comrade Phao Bouonnaphon, member of the party Central Committee and minister of trade and foreign economic relations; Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee, minister, and head of the office of the party Central Committee and of the office of the Council of Ministers of Laos; and Comrade Phongsavat Bousha, Lao People's Democratic Republic ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China, also attended the meeting.

Comrade Ruan Chongwu, head of the Protocol Department of the Chinese Government and minister of labor; Comrade Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Liu Shuqing, vice foreign minister; and Comrade Liang Feng, Chinese ambassador to Laos, were also present at the meeting.

Meets Yang Shangkun

*HK1010074589 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
8 Oct 89 p 1*

[Report by Reporter Sun Yi (1327 3015): "Yang Shangkun Met With Kaysone Phomvihan of Laos"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct—This morning when the State President Yang Shangkun was briefing Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Laos' Council of Ministers and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, on the situation of economic structural reform in China, he stressed: "While carrying out reform at home and opening up our country to the outside world, we face a problem of conforming with the level of development of our country. We must act according to our capability."

The meeting took place in the Xinjiang Room of the Great Hall of the People.

When the meeting started, the two old friends relived their friendship. Kaysone Phomvihan said: In the past, I came to China very often. At that time, we were in a period of carrying out armed struggle. Now when we are exchanging opinions, we generally talk about economic problems. However, this does not mean that we must give up armed struggle. Yang Shangkun said: You are right. We must still hold our guns.

Kaysone Phomvihan briefed President Yang on the achievements made by Laos in its reform. He said that he is happy with the four upholds of the CPC, the achievements of China in reform and opening up, and the improvement of party and state relations between Laos and China which is a close neighboring country of Laos. He pointed out that he would do all he could to

develop relations between the two countries and the two parties, so that they will be brought to fruition, and promoted to a new level.

Yang Shangkun expressed his thanks for the remarks of Kaysone Phomvihan. He stressed: Let bygones be bygones. Forget about the past events. Our friendly relations are deeply rooted.

Further on Yang-Kaysone Meeting

OW0710122289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1054 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA)—The visiting Lao-tian leader today pledged to do his best to improve the party and government relations between China and his country and to bring these relations to "a new high".

Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, said this here in the Great Hall of the People in his meeting with Chinese President Yang Shangkun earlier today.

Yang and Kaysone had met in Beijing 33 years ago during the Chinese Communist Party's 8th National Congress.

In their amiable talk, both said that they felt very happy about the current normalization of party and state relations between the two neighboring countries.

Kaysone said, "I am resolved to do my best to develop the relationship between our parties and countries and to bring it to fruition.

"The restoration and growth of our bilateral relations are conducive to the stability in our region."

Yang said, "I believe the bilateral relationship will enter into a new stage with your current visit to China."

China and Laos should make their friendship last, Yang continued, adding this friendship is deep rooted.

Referring to a period of cool relations, Yang said "Let bygones be bygones." "From now on our two countries should frequently exchange views and visits, for "we have separated for many years," he added.

The two briefed each other on their countries' effort to restructure their economies and open to the outside world as well as economic construction.

Yang held the view that in the economic restructuring and opening to the outside world, a country should do it within its own capability, to the extent commensurate to its conditions.

Prior to the meeting, Chairman Kaysone laid a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes on the Tiananmen Square.

Radio on Yang-Kaysone Meeting

BK0810040489 Beijing International Service
in Lao 1230 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] Today in Beijing, Comrade Yang Shangkun, president of China, received Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos and general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee.

[Begin recording] [Yang Shangkun—in Chinese, followed by Lao translation] I would like to welcome you, comrade. How long ago was your last trip to China?

[Kaysone Phomvihan, laughing—followed by Chinese translation] Well, we have not paid any visits for about 11 or 12 years already. [Words indistinct] you, comrade, may know that. I came to take a rest and to work.

[Yang Shangkun—in Chinese, followed by Lao translation] You came to attend the (?CPC) Central Committee's Eighth Congress, didn't you?

[Kaysone Phomvihan—followed by Chinese translation] Yes, the 8th congress [words indistinct].

[Yang Shangkun—in Chinese, followed by Lao translation] You still remember that?

[Kaysone Phomvihan—followed by Chinese translation] Yes, I still remember that.

[Yang Shangkun—in Chinese, followed by Lao translation] (?I) met you 33 years ago. Almost half a century already.

[Kaysone Phomvihan—followed by Chinese translation] Yes, almost. [end recording]

First of all, Comrade Yang Shangkun wholeheartedly welcomed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan for paying a visit to Beijing. The comrade said that 33 years ago, he met with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and they became old friends. The current normalization of relations between China and Laos is a good, fine thing. Just let the unpleasant past slip by and do not pay attention to it any longer. The comrade expressed conviction that after the visit to China by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, bilateral relations between China and Laos will enter a new stage.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan said: I will try my utmost to strengthen bilateral relations between Laos and China for this will be beneficial to peace in the region.

At the meeting, the two sides briefed each other on the internal situation in their respective countries.

This morning, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan laid a wreath at the Monument of the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square.

Meets Jiang Zemin

*HK1010081489 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
8 Oct 89 p 1*

[Report by reporter Sun Yi (1327 3015): "Jiang Zemin Met With Kaysone"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, cordially met with Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos, and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] this evening at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse. The conversation between the guests and the host proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Kaysone Phomvihan said: Now the Chinese and Lao parties have not only restored their relations, but also developed their friendship and cooperation. Jiang Zemin thanked him for his remarks. Jiang Zemin continued: We must value the friendship of our two parties together.

General Secretary Jiang Zemin also conveyed Chairman Li Xianian's regards to his old friend Kaysone, and wished him good health.

After that, General Secretary Jiang Zemin hosted a dinner in honor of Kaysone Phomvihan and his party.

Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department, and Yuan Chongwu, head of the accompanying group of the Chinese Government and minister of the Ministry of Labor, were present at the meeting and dinner.

Lao Officials Meet Counterparts

*OW0610170989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1648 GMT 6 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA)—Chinese officials and Lao officials accompanying Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers and general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), on his current China visit, held talks here today.

The talks focused on resuming and developing the bilateral friendly and cooperative relations in every field.

The talks were between Luo Gan, secretary-general of China's State Council, and Maisouk Saisompheng, director of the General Office of the Central Committee of the LPRP and the General Office of the Council of Ministers, between Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing and Thongsavat Khaikhampithoun, acting head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the LPRP and acting foreign minister, and between Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and Phao Bouannaphon, Lao minister of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations.

Li Peng Bids Farewell

*OW0810083189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0741 GMT 8 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng called on Lao leader Kaysone Phomvihan at the guesthouse here this morning before the chairman of the Laos' Council of Ministers and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and his entourage left for Shanghai.

In his farewell conversation with Kaysone, Li described Kaysone's Beijing trip as "a complete success". The visit, Li said, has promoted the mutual understanding between the Chinese and Lao peoples and contributed to furthering the friendship between the two countries and parties.

The Chinese premier noted that China and Laos are friendly neighbors with an identical goal for their developments. He sincerely hoped that the Sino-Lao friendly and cooperative relations in economic construction and reform and other fields would make new achievements.

Kaysone said that his visit has not only restored Lao-Chinese relations, but also developed the traditional friendship and friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries and parties on a new stage.

The future cooperation of the two countries, he added, will surely yield fruits in various fields.

Prior to the departure for Shanghai, the Chinese and Lao leaders attended a signing ceremony of four agreements between the two countries. They are a consular treaty, a cultural agreement, an interim agreement on handling border affairs and an agreement on mutual exemption of visas.

Near East & South Asia**Further on PLO President 'Arafat's Visit****'Arafat Beijing Speech**

*JN0510182689 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 5 Oct 89*

[Text] of speech by "Palestinian President" Yasir 'Arafat at a dinner banquet hosted in his honor by PRC President Yang Shangkun in Beijing on 4 October]

[Text] Your Excellency, dear Comrade President Yang Shangkun, dear comrades, dear brothers and sisters: It is a pleasure to be in your midst today, in your friendly country, and amidst your great people. On behalf of our Palestinian people and my brothers the PLO Executive Committee members, and in my own name, I would like to extend my deep thanks to you for the great welcome and hospitality accorded to us since we arrived in Beijing, the beautiful capital of your country.

Only a few days ago, your friendly people marked the anniversary of the establishment of the PRC. This is an important and dear occasion. On this occasion, we would like to extend our warmest congratulations and best wishes to the great Chinese people and also to their leadership and militant party. We wish you continued success in achieving the prosperity, welfare, and progress of the friendly Chinese people.

This is an important occasion for you to enhance the historic accomplishments and the great gains which you have won since the dawn of independence. Certainly, through these great and splendid accomplishments, the PRC has earned the admiration and appreciation of the peoples of the world. In addition, these accomplishments have enabled the PRC to play an influential role in world politics and in international forums. This is due to the march of construction and development led by all categories and classes of the people under the leadership of their militant party, the CPC, headed by its great leaders Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Deng Xiaoping, and their comrades who have led this march, the march of construction and development to achieve economic progress and social prosperity.

We will not forget that the PRC—people, party, and government—has taken a firm and principled position in support of the just struggle and intifadah being waged by our people to end the Israeli occupation and establish their independent state with Holy Jerusalem as its capital and also to restore their inalienable national rights.

Allow me, therefore, to express to you, on behalf of our people, our revolutionaries, and our women and children, our warm thanks and deep appreciation for these invaluable positions which bolster our determination and resolve to forge ahead in our just struggle to achieve peace in Palestine, our homeland.

Comrade President: You expressed support and practical backing here when the friendly PRC announced its recognition of the State of Palestine immediately after we proclaimed the establishment of this state on 15 November of last year. Our people value highly this comradely and militant stance. Our people are also sure that the PRC's support for them on all levels and in all forums will be bolstered and strengthened so that it can contribute, along with the support provided to us by the brothers, friends, and the freedom-loving nations everywhere, to gaining our national objectives of terminating the Israeli occupation and establishing our independent state with Holy Jerusalem as its capital.

Prior to the convening of the Palestine National Council [PNC] last year, I came to you to exchange views on regional and international developments. Today, we are coming to complete this dialogue and to exchange views, as the region is witnessing a dangerous escalation in the arbitrary Israeli policy and also in Israel's perpetration of ceaseless and never-ending crimes against our people. Israel is also making it difficult for our people to secure a decent livelihood and expanding this policy and its

crimes. It is pursuing an ironfisted policy. It is forcing our people to use magnetic cards. It is starving the people in the Gaza area in particular and imposing curfews and laying siege there in an a bid to break the national will of our people.

Despite all the human and material losses sustained by our people, which have so far resulted in the martyrdom of approximately 1,000 persons, the wounding of more than 47,000, and the detention of approximately 67,000 prisoners, we are determined to achieve a just peace in the region. That is why we launched a daring peace initiative designed to produce a just political settlement through an international conference, which must be held under UN auspices and with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the State of Palestine and Israel and the other Arab states concerned with the conflict, as well as the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, to secure the national and political rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to establish their independent state.

These resolutions were welcomed by the United Nations and by various regional groupings and blocs. Only Israel, which is receiving unlimited support from the U.S. Administration, rejected them. Moreover, we welcomed the holding of free and democratic elections as an integral part of a comprehensive peace process. We said that these elections must be held away from the Israeli occupation and under international supervision. We supported a solution formula modelled on the solution found for the Namibian conflict to achieve a just peace. The United States approved the solution found to resolve the Namibian conflict. However, it is refusing to endorse a similar solution in Palestine.

O comrades and friends, we look forward to seeing you support our endeavors to achieve a just peace in the region. We are sure that the PRC, with its strong influence and expanded relations on the international scene and the United Nations, can contribute, along with other states, to advancing peace efforts in the region to help accelerate the peace process in the region. It is revolution until victory.

'Arafat Leaves for GDR

OW0610020989 Beijing XINHUA in English
0105 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA)—President of the State of Palestine Yasir 'Arafat wound up his official goodwill visit to China and left here by special plane early this morning for the German Democratic Republic.

Among those present at the airport to see him off was Chinese Minister of Aerospace Industry Lin Zongtang.

Spokesman Terms AFP Charge 'Groundless'

*OW0710153489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1429 GMT 7 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA)—A spokesman for XINHUA NEWS AGENCY today dismissed as groundless a dispatch by AGENCIE FRANCE PRESSE (AFP) concerning a XINHUA report on Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat's China visit.

The XINHUA spokesman said AFP filed the dispatch from Tunis on Thursday saying that 'Arafat was reported by XINHUA to have said, during a banquet in Beijing Wednesday, hosted by Chinese President Yang Shangkun, that "We felt anxious when turmoil occurred in Beijing and were glad when China quelled the anti-government riot and controlled the situation."

AFP said that in the Palestinian News Agency WAFA's version of the speech, there is no allusion by the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the events of June.

The XINHUA spokesman said that "The XINHUA dispatch was factual. In fact, the XINHUA report had made it clear that President 'Arafat made the remark during his meeting with President Yang Shangkun, not at the banquet which was held later in his honor."

The XINHUA spokesman said probably that AFP had confused 'Arafat's remarks on the two different occasions in its dispatch from Tunis.

The spokesman said that if AFP had checked XINHUA's story on the banquet before filing the dispatch, it would have discovered that the remark was not in that story.

Qian Qichen Returns From UN, Visits Iran**Arrives in Tehran**

*OW0710091989 Beijing XINHUA in English
0841 GMT 7 Oct 89*

[Text] Tehran, October 7 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived here earlier today for his first three-day visit to Iran since he became foreign minister in 1988.

Upon his arrival, Qian said that his visit aims to promote bilateral relations between the two countries, and hoped China and Iran would understand each other better than before.

The Chinese minister, who came here from New York after attending the UN General Assembly session, would meet his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati, President Hashemi-Rafsanjani and some other officials to discuss bilateral relations and international issues of common interest.

The annual trade volume between China and Iran is around 300 million U.S. dollars. About 85 percent of

Chinese exports to Iran are machinery, equipment, metals, minerals, light industrial products and chemical products.

Meanwhile, China imports crude oil, buses, pig iron, minerals and dried fruits from Iran. Crude oil accounts for more than 80 percent of the total imports.

China has also undertaken some projects in Iran including a fishery project, a dam-designing project, railway station switching systems and exploration of mineral resources. A number of other schemes are under discussion.

As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, China has worked to help end the Iran-Iraq conflict and advance the deadlocked peace negotiations between the two Gulf countries.

China has also expressed readiness to render help to both Iran and Iraq in their post-war reconstruction.

Calls on Iran, Iraq To Seek Peace

*OW0710163089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1607 GMT 7 Oct 89*

[Text] Tehran, October 7 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen today called on Iran and Iraq to make more efforts to advance their deadlocked peace talks and realize durable peace in the Gulf region.

In his first round of talks with his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Qian said that the renewal of war was 'inconceivable', and the present state of no war and no peace was not conducive to the post-war reconstruction of both Iran and Iraq.

The Chinese foreign minister, who came here last night for a three-day visit, urged Tehran and Baghdad to work with the U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to push ahead the stalled peace negotiations and seek a solution to their disputes on the basis of U.N. Resolution 598, which halted the eight-year Iran-Iraq war in August 1988.

The resolution calls for a ceasefire, troop withdrawal to the internationally recognized border and exchange of war prisoners.

The proposed ceasefire took effect on August 20, 1988, but the two countries still disagreed on troop withdrawal and swap of war prisoners after four rounds of talks under the auspices of the United Nations.

Qian said that both Iran and Iraq are friendly countries to China, adding that as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, China will continue to support the U.N. chief's peace efforts and make more contributions to peace and stability in the Gulf region.

Velayati expressed appreciation of China's peace efforts and agreed that Resolution 598 should be implemented and the U.N. chief's role should be strengthened.

Qian also briefed his counterpart on the recent situation in China, condemning some Western countries for instigating the turmoil and the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing. "China will never change its orientation and will withstand pressures from some of the Western countries," he said.

Citing the U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of Panama, [word indistinct] and some other countries, he pointed out that the U.S. pressure on China would be also doomed to failure.

Velayati expressed understanding of China's firm stand toward turmoil and the counter-revolutionary rebellion that took place in China from April to June, and voiced support for China's drive to restore order and realize stability.

The two ministers also discussed the Middle East problem, the Lebanese issue and the Afghan crisis during their 80-minute meeting.

After the meeting, Iranian Majlis (parliament) Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehdi Karrubi also received the Chinese foreign minister, expressing satisfaction at the 'very good relations' between Iran and China.

Upon arrival here last night, Qian said he hoped that his current visit would help China and Iran understand each other better and promote cooperation between the two countries.

During his stay here, Qian would also meet with President Hashemi-Rafsanjani and some other Iranian officials to discuss bilateral relations and international issues of common concern.

Meets Iranian President

OW0810115789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1101 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] Tehran, October 8 (XINHUA)—Iranian President Hashemi-Rafsanjani met here today with visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and they discussed bilateral relations and international issues of common concern.

The president welcomed Qian's visit and expressed the hope that relations between the two countries would be better.

Iran's move to develop relations with China was made after assessing the situations in Iran and in the world as a whole, the president said, adding that closer cooperation between the two countries would have influence in the region and the whole world. Qian expressed the same desire for having better relations between China and Iran, pointing out that the prospect for closer bilateral ties was bright.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that Iran and China shared identical views on many international issues, hoping the two countries would strengthen their roles in the Third World and the Nonaligned Movement.

The Iranian president condemned some Western countries for pressurizing China to change its orientation, saying that "they (some Western countries) even dare to put groundless pressures on such a big country like China, you can imagine what they can do to the small countries."

On the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Chinese foreign minister, who came here on Friday for a three-day visit, noted that after ceasefire went into effect more than a year ago, "it is regretful that durable peace has not been realized yet."

"To establish real and durable peace is of great significance not only for the two countries but also for the whole region," Qian pointed out.

Although the conflict could not be settled overnight, China hopes that both Iran and Iraq would make efforts in first settling the easier issues such as troop withdrawal and swap of war prisoners so as to advance the deadlocked Iran-Iraq peace negotiations, Qian added.

The Iranian president replied that Iran had been striving to achieve peace in the region since ceasefire took effect on August 20, 1988, adding that his country had embarked on post-war reconstruction.

Qian highly appreciated Iran's positive stand toward the implementation of UN Resolution 598 and its cooperation with the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in seeking a just solution to the conflict.

The resolution, adopted in July 1987, called on Iran and Iraq to end their conflict, pull their troops to internationally recognized border and release war prisoners held by each other.

After four rounds of peace talks sponsored by the UN, Tehran and Baghdad still disagreed on troop withdrawal and swap of war prisoners. The dispute has thus blocked the peace talks between the two countries, which began five days after ceasefire took effect.

During the half-hour meeting, Qian handed a message from Chinese President Yang Shangkun to Hashemi-Rafsanjani. The Iranian president asked Qian to return his greetings to his Chinese counterpart and other Chinese leaders.

On Saturday, Qian discussed with his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati ways of implementing the UN resolution and other international issues of common concern.

Before his departure for home later today, the Chinese foreign minister will have another round of talks with Velayati and some other Iranian officials.

Meets Foreign Minister

OW0810133489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1252 GMT 8 Oct 89

[“Chinese And Iranian Foreign Ministers Satisfied With Bilateral Ties (by Li Hongqi)”—XINHUA Headline]

[Text] Tehran, October 8 (XINHUA)—The foreign ministers of China and Iran today expressed satisfaction at bilateral relations between the two countries and pledged to work for closer cooperation in political and economic fields.

During their second round of talks mainly on bilateral ties, visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen told his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati that China has attached great importance to developing relations with Iran.

After the visit to China by the then Majlis speaker, Hashemi-Rafsanjani in 1985, and the trip to Beijing in May by the then President 'Ali Khamene'i, the political and economic relations between the two countries had grown steadily and entered a new stage, Qian noted.

Khamene'i succeeded late Iranian top leader Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni in June and Hashemi-Rafsanjani was elected president in late July.

The Chinese foreign minister said that the trade volume between the two countries had grown by four to five folds and economic cooperation had taken shape in recent years.

However, there were some problems and difficulties in promoting bilateral economic and trade relations, Qian added, expressing the hope that through the forthcoming session of the China-Iran Mixed Economic and Trade Commission, the problems would be settled.

The session, due to be held next month in Tehran, would be the fifth one of the commission, which was set up in 1985. Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister Zheng Tuobin would come to attend the session.

Describing bilateral relations as "very good", Velayati said that either Iranian Heavy Industries Minister Mohammad Hadi Nezhad-Hoseyian or Economics and Finance Minister Mohsen Nurbakhsh [names as received] would be appointed by President Hashemi-Rafsanjani to head the Iranian delegation to the mixed commission, showing Iran's interest in boosting ties with China.

The annual trade volume between China and Iran is around 300 million U.S. dollars. China exports to Iran machinery, equipment, metals, light industrial products and chemical products, while importing from Iran crude oil, buses, pig iron, minerals and dried fruits.

China has undertaken projects in Iran including a fishery project, a dam designing project, railway station switching systems and exploration of mineral resources. A number of other schemes are under discussion.

At the end of the one-hour meeting, both foreign ministers termed their two rounds of talks as "significant and fruitful."

Qian came here on Friday for a three-day visit. He was received earlier today by President Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

He will leave here for home later today.

Urge Iran, Iraq To Resume Talks

OW0810192889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1858 GMT 8 Oct 89

[By Li Hongqi]

[Text] Tehran, October 8 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen called here today for complete implementation of U.N. Resolution 598 and resumption of Iran-Iraq peace talks.

Before departure for home after a three-day visit, Qian urged Iran and Iraq to consolidate the ceasefire, withdraw troops to internationally recognized border and exchange prisoners was of held by each other.

The resolution, adopted in July 1987, halted the eight-year Iran-Iraq War, but disagreement between Iran and Iraq on troop withdrawal and swap of war prisoners hindered the complete enforcement of the resolution.

Iran asked Iraq to pull out its troops from its more than 2,000-square-kilometer land, while Iraq linked the issue to the disputed Shatt al-Arab Waterway and the swap of war prisoners. The dispute blocked the peace negotiations between the two countries, which started five days after the ceasefire took effect on August 20, 1988.

The Chinese foreign minister told reporters at the airport that China hopes the two Gulf countries would return to the negotiating table and seek a solution to their dispute on the basis of the U.N. resolution.

As a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, China would continue to support all efforts by U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to achieve durable peace in the Gulf region, Qian stated.

During his stay in Iran, the Chinese foreign minister discussed the issue with Iranian leaders. He said he also expressed the hope for durable peace in the region when he met with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz in New York during the U.N. General Assembly last month.

Describing his visit as "short but fruitful," Qian predicted further development in relations between China and Iran through the exchange of visits between the two countries' leaders.

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who came to see Qian off at the airport, agreed that there was no obstacle on the way to expanding cooperation in all fields between the two countries.

The China Iran Mixed Economic and Trade Commission has decided to hold its fifth session in Tehran next month to explore ways of promoting economic and trade ties. Chinese Foreign Economic and Trade Minister Zheng Tuobin would come to attend the session.

The Chinese foreign minister held two rounds of talks with his Iranian counterpart on bilateral relations and

international issues of common concern before he left here for home. He was also received by Iranian President Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehdi Karroubi and Vice President Hasan Habibi.

Qian arrived here on Friday and it was his first visit to Iran since he became foreign minister in 1988.

Returns To Beijing

*OW0910015589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0136 GMT 9 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA)—Qian Qichen, Chinese foreign minister, returned home here by plane this morning after his friendly visit to Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Tunisia and Iran.

During his stay abroad, he also attended the 44th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Diplomatic Relations With Liberia Suspended

Liberian Envoy Summoned

*HK1010035689 Beijing XINHUA in English
0348 GMT 10 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA)—China is compelled to suspend its diplomatic relations with Liberia as of today, a leading member of the African Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry declared here this morning.

He made the declaration this morning when he summoned Liberian Ambassador to China J. Christopher Ricks on China's suspension of diplomatic relations with Liberia.

He pointed out that the Liberian Government's "reestablishment of diplomatic relations" with Taiwan runs counter to the principles set forth in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Liberia issued on February 17, 1977, and to the Liberian Government's commitment to recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government representing the entire Chinese people.

"Under such circumstances," he said, "the Chinese Government cannot but suspend its diplomatic relations with Liberia as of today."

Foreign Ministry Statement

*HK1010044889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0421 GMT 10 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement here this morning on China's suspension of diplomatic relations with Liberia.

Following is the full text of the statement:

On October 2 1989, the Liberian Government announced the reestablishment of its so-called diplomatic relations with Taiwan and a joint communique was signed on October 9 on the reestablishment of the so-called diplomatic relations. The Chinese ambassador to Liberia has, upon instruction, made repeated, solemn representations to the Liberian Government on activities carried out by the Taiwan authorities in Liberia for creating "two Chinas." However, the Liberian Government persists in its wrong decision in disregard of the position of the Chinese Government.

The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China and Taiwan is an inalienable part of the Chinese territory. The wrong decision by the Liberian Government runs counter to the principles set forth in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Liberia issued on February 17, 1977 and to the Liberian Government's commitment to recognition of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government representing the entire Chinese people. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China hereby declares upon instruction that the Chinese Government suspends its diplomatic relations with Liberia as of today and the Liberian Government shall be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

China's consistent position on the question of Taiwan has the understanding, respect and support of all the countries in the world that have established diplomatic relations with China. We are firmly opposed to the establishment or reestablishment of official relations and the conduct of exchanges of a governmental nature with Taiwan by any country having diplomatic relations with China, but we do not take exception to their economic exchanges, trade and cultural contacts of an entirely non-governmental nature. The Taiwan authorities will never succeed in their attempt to pursue the so-called "substantive diplomacy," to bring about "dual recognition", and to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." The Chinese people will eventually realize their great cause of national reunification and no force can stop them from doing so since it accords with the general trend of the times and the aspirations of the people.

The Chinese people cherish their friendship with the Liberian people. It is our hope that the Liberian Government will, proceeding from the long-term interests of Sino-Liberian relationship, correct its wrong decision and return to the principled position as set forth in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Liberia so that the relations between the two countries can return to normal and the friendly cooperation between the two countries continue to develop.

West Europe**Rough Treatment of Personnel in France Protested**

HK0710073089 Beijing XINHUA 1 Hong Kong Service
in Chinese 0244 GMT 7 Oct 89

[**LIAOWANG** carries Signed Article: 'Rough Behavior That Has Aroused People's Indignation'—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA)—In its latest issue, the **LIAOWANG** magazine carries a signed article entitled "Rough Behavior That Has Aroused People's Indignation" on the serious incident in which the French police roughly took into custody 21 Chinese personnel who were in transit on 8 September, pointing out this act of the French side was not only a gross encroachment of the basic right of personal freedom of the Chinese personnel but also an infringement upon the friendship between the peoples of China and France.

The article said: Recently, at the Paris airport, the French border police seriously violated the norms of the international law and international common practices on many occasions, discriminated against, deliberately made things difficult for, and roughly treated Chinese personnel who were in transit for official business, of which the most serious case was that on 8 September when the French police detained 21 such personnel for as long as 10 hours or so. Not only did they lose their personal freedom but they were also humiliated.

At 2010 on 8 September Paris time, when the 13-member Chinese medical team to the Republic of Gabon and eight Chinese economic relations and trade personnel bound for Mauritania and Sierra Leone arrived at the Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris on Air France Flight 747 from Frankfurt, the French border police unjustifiably made things difficult for the Chinese personnel and treated them roughly. Their passports, tickets, and handbags were forcefully taken away and their bodies searched illegally.

Making representations, the 21 in-transit Chinese personnel solemnly pointed out: "We are international tourists with complete official documentations. Our freedom of movement and health should be guaranteed. The police must release us immediately." They asked to telephone the Chinese Embassy in France but their request was turned down unexpectedly.

Through a firm struggle, at about 2400, the French side released the four Chinese economic relations and trade personnel bound for Sierra Leone and two policemen "escorted" them to a hotel near the airport. The two policemen asked the Chinese personnel to pay 7,600 francs immediately for board and lodging but their request was turned down on the spot. The French side found two separate rooms for them and did not allow them to make contact with outside personnel through telephone calls. The remaining 17 Chinese personnel were detained in a luggage hall at the airport and guarded

by 4 policemen. There were only several steel chairs in the empty hall. The Chinese personnel were wearing thin summer clothing. The weather in Paris in September was already cool. In the small hours of the morning, there was a nip in the air. They were detained in an inhumane manner for as long as 14 and ½ hours, without drinking a drop of water or eating any food. In the early morning hours of 9 September, many persons got ill as a result of such physical suffering. The French authorities who had always billed themselves as safeguarding "human rights" were indifferent to this matter.

After the Chinese Embassy in France made serious representations, at 1000 on 9 September, a French police officer arrived and agreed to release all the Chinese personnel. Nevertheless, he said perfunctorily: "According to the results of the investigation, nothing is wrong. This is a misunderstanding."

The article pointed out: "The dignity of Chinese citizens definitely allows no encroachment and humiliation by anyone. The detention by French border police of Chinese personnel who were in transit, which was a serious encroachment of their basic right of personal freedom and an infringement upon the friendship of the Chinese and French peoples, has aroused the serious concern of the Chinese authorities. Instructed to make representations on this issue, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanded that the French side immediately check this erroneous practice of discriminating against, making things difficult for, and roughly treating the Chinese personnel who are in transit.

In conclusion, the article pointed: More indignantly, after the incident, the French Government continued to take actions harmful to Sino-French relations and even allowed the "Federation for Democracy in China" which aims at overthrowing the Chinese Government, to hold its "founding meeting" in Paris. Some friendly personages in France expressed deep concern about the worsening French-Chinese relations. They pointed out: The French and Chinese are two friendly peoples. The French people cherish the friendly relations established personally by General De Gaulle and Chairman Mao Zedong and no longer wish to see the authorities do anything distressing and harmful to the feelings of the two peoples.

Portuguese, UK Help on Reversion Issues Urged

HK0810023489 Hong Kong TAI KUNG P10
in Chinese 8 Oct 89 p 1

[Dispatch from Xian: "Vice Foreign Minister Zhou Nan Points Out in Xian That It Will Be Bad for Sino-British Relations if Some People Want To Cause Disruption in Hong Kong"]

[Text] Vice Foreign Minister Zhou Nan, who is accompanying the governor of Macao on a trip to Xian, said today (7 October) that it will be bad for Sino-British relations if some people want to cause disruption in Hong Kong. In particular, it will be bad for the people of

Hong Kong. At the same time Zhou Nan praised the cautious attitude taken by Portugal toward the "4 June" incident in Beijing.

While accompanying the governor on a visit to the terracotta warrior and horse museum, Zhou Nan told journalists that as far as China is concerned, we hope to cooperate with Portugal and Britain on the Macao and Hong Kong issues, based on strict adherence to the spirit of the joint declarations.

Zhou Nan said that Sino-British cooperation on the Hong Kong issue was quite good for a time, but after "4 June" some problems appeared between the countries on the issue. Zhou Nan said that China was not to blame for this. He hoped that in the future Britain will cooperate with China as Portugal does.

Zhou Nan stated that if some people want to cause disruption in Hong Kong, this will be bad for China and Britain, and first of all for the people of Hong Kong.

Zhou Nan praised Portugal's cautious attitude toward the "4 June" incident in Beijing. He said that Portugal took a relatively objective approach and was able to take the overall situation into account. He said that the Chinese side thinks that Portugal has adopted a wise approach, and believes that history will prove that this was a correct one.

Zhou Nan also summed up the results of the Macao governor's visit to Beijing. He said that the governor's meetings and talks with Chinese leaders have further deepened mutual understanding. He described the atmosphere of the talks as harmonious and full of the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding. He predicted that the two sides will certainly step up cooperation still further in the future.

East Europe

Further on Yao Yilin Group's Visit to GDR

Attends GDR National Day

OW0810021989 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2230 GMT 7 Oct 89

[From "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] According to a roundup of news by this station, a rally and national day military parade was held in the GDR yesterday to warmly celebrate that country's 40th founding anniversary.

Soviet leader Gorbachev, who made a special trip to the GDR to attend the celebration activities, and some leaders of other countries were present on the occasion.

Yao Yilin, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice

premier of the State Council, who is currently visiting the GDR, was invited to and attended the rally and military parade.

Meets Erich Honecker

OW0910184589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1659 GMT 9 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin, October 9 (XINHUA)—Democratic German leader Erich Honecker said here today the Socialist Unity Party of Germany is studying development of socialism in the 1990s, noting that the country cannot go without the party's leadership in the 1990s.

Honecker made the remark at a meeting with the Chinese Communist Party and Government delegation headed by Yao Yilin, member of the Politburo's Standing Committee of the party and vice premier of the Government.

Honecker said Democratic Germany has achieved great successes in the past 40 years. In particular, good conditions have been created for the development of the economy and improvement of people's living standards since 1971 when the country established industrial integrated complex and coordinated units of farm cooperatives, he said.

Democratic Germany will stick to the policy combining continuity with innovations, Honecker said.

Yao Yilin, who arrived here October 2 for an official visit and to attend festivities of the 40th anniversary of the founding of Democratic Germany, said at the meeting that China and Democratic Germany share identical views on a series of major issues although the national conditions in the two countries are different.

Yao said that he was deeply impressed during the visit by the fact that Democratic Germany had made great efforts for persisting in socialism and safeguarding world peace.

The Chinese delegation left here for home today.

Meets Nicaragua's Ortega

OW0810015789 Beijing XINHUA in English
0126 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin, October 7 (XINHUA)—Yao Yilin, head of the Chinese Communist Party and Government delegation, met and had friendly talks with Nicaragua President Daniel Ortega here today.

The two leaders exchanged views on furthering bilateral relations and cooperation.

Yao, member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, arrived here Monday for an official visit and to attend the 40th anniversary celebrations of Democratic Germany.

Latin America**Jiang Zemin Meets With Cuban Party Delegation**

*HK1010091589 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Oct 89 p 1*

[Report by He Chongyuan (0149 1504 0337): "Jiang Zemin Meets Delegation From the Cuban Communist Party, Points Out That the Chinese and Cuban Parties Have Achieved Positive and Steady Development in Their Relations"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (RENMIN RIBAO)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met at the Great Hall of the People this morning with a delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] headed by Lionel Soto, a member of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee.

Jiang Zemin said that the two parties of China and Cuba have achieved positive and steady development in their relations, which were restored last year. He sincerely wished Cuba's socialist cause prosperity and thanked the Cuban Communist Party and government for their full understanding and support for China's quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

Soto conveyed the regards of Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, to Jiang Zemin and other Chinese leaders. Jiang Zemin expressed his thanks for this and asked Soto to convey the sincere regards of President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng and his own to Comrade Castro and other leading Cuban comrades.

Soto said that during his visit in China he witnessed China's achievements in reform. He said that these achievements have great significance to the people of the Third World and the progressive cause of mankind.

Prior to this meeting, Zhu Liang, a member of the CPC Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, held talks with the PCC delegation.

U.S. 'Interference' in Panama Coup Noted

*OW0810194489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1509 GMT 8 Oct 89*

[By Wang Shubo (3769 2885 2672); Local Broadcast News Service]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA)—Comments on Current Events: Aborted Coup in Panama

A coup against General Noriega, the commander of Panama's Defense Forces, occurred in Panama on 3 October, but was put down immediately.

At 0730 on 3 October, the Urraca battalion in charge of security at Defense Forces Headquarters launched an attack and occupied the headquarters. At the same time, the cavalry battalion of the capital and No. 1 public security battalion successively rose in revolt. The troops that staged the coup occupied the national radio station and broadcast a statement demanding the retirement of Gen Noriega and other senior officers with more than 25 years of service and a general election to be held under the supervision of the Organization of American States for solving political crises facing the country.

The coup was launched by a group of middle-ranking officers led by Urraca Battalion Commander Major Giroldi. Gunfire took place between revolting troops and troops loyal to Noriega. Ten were killed and scores wounded after 5 hours of exchange of fire. The coup was put down and rebels laid down arms and surrendered to authorities. Noriega was detained for as long as 4 hours during the coup. In the wake of the coup, Noriega took tough measures and arrested 37 officers, including 3 members of the supreme military command. Noriega has stated that "officers who revolted" will be severely punished further. According reports, Colonel [as published] Giroldi, the leader of the coup, has already been executed.

This is the second coup in 2 years and 3 months since a political crisis erupted in Panama. In March last year, a group of military officers led by police chief Mathias staged a coup, demanding Noriega's resignation.

The latest coup is a product of aggravating contradictions and U.S. interference in Panama. The revolting officers' demand for Noriega's retirement and a general election reflects the aspirations of a considerable segment of the Panamanian people. However, proceeding from its own interests, the United States long plotted to topple Noriega. This factor should by no means be neglected. The revolting officers kept in touch with the U.S. side, while airplanes dispatched by the U.S. forces stationed in the Panama Canal Zone hovered over Panama's Defense Forces Headquarters. U.S. troops closed the Pan American Highway during the coup. Although the latest coup in Panama was put down, the situation remains complicated and attracts people's attention.

Political & Social

Jiang Zemin, Others Meet Returned Students

OW0710015089 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1804 GMT 6 Oct 89

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA)—General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng, Political Bureau Member Li Tieying, and State Councillor Song Jian cordially received representatives of the personnel who have made contributions to the country after completing their studies abroad and returning home in recent years. The meeting took place in the Huairan Hall in Zhongnanhai this afternoon. After a group photo was taken, Jiang Zemin, Li Tieying and Song Jian held a discussion with the returnees.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, China has sent over 70,000 students to study in 76 countries and regions. So far, some 42,000 have returned and joined the economic construction at home. They include some 32,000 persons who returned home during the 10-year period of reform and openness and now represent the backbone of the teaching, scientific and technological, and other fields.

Present at today's meeting were 31 middle-aged and young people who returned home after completing studies abroad. During their stay overseas, they studied hard and their academic achievements attracted the attention of foreign experts. Many of them gave up high-paying job offers and good living conditions and resolutely returned home. Such an invaluable spirit displayed by them won Comrade Jiang Zemin's praise.

The representatives of returnees attributed their success to the party's education and cultivation, and pledged to serve the people with what they learned abroad. Jiang Zemin said: In order to develop economy, we first need an environment of stability and unity, and we should rely on science, technology, education and the strength of intellectuals. I have seen China's future and hope among you.

Jiang Zemin said: Owing to certain foreign media influence, some Chinese students abroad who did not know the truth about the situation at home had some misunderstanding and did something radical. This is understandable. No one is perfect. Whoever knows and corrects his mistakes should be welcome.

Li Tieying said: Sending students to study abroad is a successful policy in the course of reform and opening to the outside world and we should do even better in implementing it from now on. Those who return home after studying abroad, either at government expense or their own expense, will be employed according to their ability and treated equally.

Song Jiang also spoke during the discussion.

Zhao Dongwan, minister of personnel, presided over the 3-hour discussion.

Foreign Study To Continue

OW0610190989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1853 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA)—Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin said today that China will continue to send students abroad, which he described as part of China's policy of reform and opening to the outside world.

Li Tieying, minister of the State Education Commission, said that China's policy of sending students abroad has proved correct and that corresponding measures had already been worked out last year on students going abroad to study at their own expense and on allowing the spouses of Chinese students abroad to go for reunion.

The two Chinese leaders made these remarks at a meeting with 31 students who have returned from foreign countries here this afternoon.

Jiang said that it is understandable that some Chinese students abroad, who were misled by some foreign media, misunderstood what happened in the country during the turmoil earlier this year and engaged in some extremist acts.

They should be welcomed once they realize and correct their mistakes, he said, adding "men are not saints, so how can they be free from faults?"

During the meeting, which lasted over three hours, the general secretary listened carefully to the students from nine provinces and cities and 13 central departments. "I see China's future and hope in you young people," he said.

Li, a state councillor, said that the government will offer jobs to returned students according to their abilities no matter they have studied at their own expense or at the expense of the state.

Preferential treatment will be given to all of them in employment, housing, professional titles and other fields, he said.

The government has reasonable measures regarding those students who want to prolong their study abroad and their reunion with spouses, he said.

The experience of having studied abroad doesn't constitute an unfavorable condition for anyone wishing to go abroad for study or research again.

Zhao Dongwan, minister of Personnel, told the meeting that China has sent more than 70,000 students to study in 76 countries and regions over the past 40 years, and 42,000 of them have returned.

Prior to the meeting, Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng, Li Tieying and State Councillor Song Jian had a picture taken with the students.

Concern Shown Over False Arrests After Turmoil

*HK1010114689 Hong Kong AFP in English
1128 GMT 10 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, Oct 10 (AFP)—In a rare disclosure, an official newspaper Tuesday reported public concern that martial-law forces had wrongly arrested and tortured suspects after the June 4 massacre in Beijing.

Fears that excesses had taken place surfaced in a poll of 1,225 workers in the capital, made public at a symposium recently held by a local government agency, the BEIJING YOUTH NEWS said.

"Many people complained that some people were wrongly arrested and beaten during the early days of the putting down of the rebellion," said the tabloid, published by Beijing's Communist Youth League branch.

The authorities regard the June 4 bloodshed as a "counter-revolutionary rebellion" prompted by seven weeks of student-led demonstrations for more democracy in China.

Poll respondents also worried that dissidents arrested in the crackdown—described in the newspaper as "rebellion writers"—faced unfair trials and excessive sentences.

China has never disclosed how many people were detained, tried or executed in the crackdown that followed the June 4 military crushing of the peaceful student protests, in which hundreds if not thousands were killed.

But diplomatic sources believe the number of detainees runs into thousands, with many people freed only after days or weeks of interrogation.

BEIJING YOUTH NEWS reported that the symposium was held by the Beijing Municipal Machine Industry Bureau, but did not say when it took place, nor when the poll was conducted.

Hardline Beijing mayor Chen Xitong was quoted Tuesday as saying it would be a "historic mistake" if the crackdown against dissent was not pursued.

"If counter-revolutionary elements hide away, they will become a time bomb waiting to destroy the socialist cause," Mr. Chen told a meeting of local-level cadres Monday, according to the BEIJING DAILY newspaper.

Deputy Beijing Communist Party chief Li Qiyan, speaking at the same meeting, said everyone involved in "important events" during the democracy movement had to be punished.

But he warned that the crackdown must be orderly, saying, "we cannot unjustly punish a single good person, or let a single bad person go."

Zhao Reportedly Evicted From Zhongnanhai

*OW0910094389 Tokyo KYODO in English
0921 GMT 9 Oct 89*

[Text] Hong Kong, Oct. 9 KYODO—Former Chinese party chief Zhao Ziyang, in disgrace since the Chinese military crushed a pro-democracy movement last June, has been evicted from the private quarters of the Chinese leadership but he is still making his home in Beijing, according to a Chinese monthly magazine published Monday.

The MIRROR monthly, quoting reliable sources in Beijing, said Zhao has moved out from Zhongnanhai and is living somewhere in Beijing.

Zhongnanhai, a walled compound in central Beijing, is the place where top Chinese leaders work and live.

Jiang Zemin, China's new party general secretary, told a news conference in Beijing last month that Zhao was living "better off" than he, but did not say where his disgraced predecessor was living.

According to informed sources in Hong Kong, Zhao was seen playing golf in Guangdong around China's National Day on October 1.

Yuan Mu Praises Jiang Zemin National Day Speech

*HK1010102689 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service
in Chinese 0612 GMT 10 Oct 89*

[Report: "Yuan Mu Says Jiang Zemin's National Day Speech Is Political Declaration of Collective Leadership of the Third Generation"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA)—State Council spokesman Yuan Mu said the National Day speech delivered by General Secretary Jiang Zemin of the CPC Central Committee on 30 September was a political declaration of the collective leadership of the third-generation Chinese leaders.

Both RE'IMIN RIBAO and GUANGMING RIBAO today carry an article written by Yuan Mu, which is entitled "A Political Declaration of Collective Leadership of the Third-Generation Chinese Leaders."

Yuan Mu disclosed that before Jiang Zemin's speech was published, opinions from both inside and outside the party were solicited, and several thousand people had joined a penetrating discussion on it and participated in its revision. It is an embodiment of the collective wisdom of the party and the people. This speech is undoubtedly an important political declaration of China's new collective leadership issued to both the domestic and outside world after experiencing a serious political disturbance.

Yuan Mu held that the speech shows a firm principled stand and has distinctive characteristics and features:

- In accordance with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and the principle of integrating theory with practice, it answers a series of important theoretical and practical questions concerning China's socialist modernization drive, reform, and opening up, which are of interest to many people.
- It sums up both positive and negative experiences by means of the viewpoints and methods of historical materialism and dialectical materialism and draws some convincing conclusions, making people able to see clearly the correct orientation.
- Being full of confidence in the invincibility of the socialist and communist cause, it has withstood the international anticommunist and anti-China adverse current and solemnly declares to the world: The Chinese people have never yielded to and will never yield to any pressure from outside, nor will they draw an inch back from the principled stand of adhering to socialism.
- Being based on the full confidence in the great creativity of the Chinese people, it highly appraises patriotism and the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. While emphasizing the importance of mainly relying on its own strength in building socialist China, it solemnly declares that China, the ancient country, will open still wider and more boldly to the outside world and absorb all the things that are favorable to us so as to push forward its modernization drive better and faster.

In his article Yuan Mu said: Both historical and practical experiences have repeatedly told us that when we fight against the rightist mistakes we must guard against leftist mistakes and vice versa. We must prevent ourselves from going from one extreme to another. In the past 40 years, since the founding of the PRC, we have followed a tortuous road. In the 30 years following liberation, as a result of continuously fighting against rightist mistakes, we committed leftist mistakes. But in the past 10 years, as a result of chiefly fighting against leftist mistakes, we neglected the growth of rightist deviations and the spread of bourgeois liberalization. This was an important reason for the turmoil and riot that occurred and developed not long ago.

The article says that we must always closely and organically unify the adherence to the four cardinal principles and adherence to reform and opening up and never forget to draw a clear distinction between the two diametrically opposed ideas about reform and opening up. This is not only of great importance to the development of the irresistible trend of reform and opening up in our country but also has a practical and far-reaching influence on the the international cause of socialist reform.

It says that we must fully understand that the antithesis between the four cardinal principles and bourgeois liberalization will exist in China for a long time in the socialist stage, especially in its initial stage. It is a matter

concerning the destiny and future of our party and state. Therefore, we must more conscientiously, consistently, and unremittingly carry out education on opposing bourgeois liberalization and carry out struggle against it.

Yuan Mu said: Adhering to the four cardinal principles and combating liberalization are two aspects of one thing. If the four cardinal principles were given up, the Communist Party and the socialist country would deteriorate, or go to the abyss of self-extinction; if we did not combat liberalization, it would be impossible to uphold the four cardinal principles. The two former general secretaries of our party were inconsistent, irresolute, and weak in abiding by the four cardinal principles, and connived and supported liberalization with the result that the ideological trend grew, spread, and ran wild. This constituted the major domestic causes for the recent turmoil and rebellion.

Yuan Mu added in his article that to carry out the education in combating liberalization and the struggle against liberalization for a long time, first, it is necessary to avoid: carrying out the education or the struggle like a gust of wind, intensifying the education at one time and relaxing it at another, and applying hard tactics at one time and soft tactics at another; otherwise we will follow the same old disastrous road. Second, we must not: oversimplify the drive, broaden the scope, and obscure the demarcation line between political and academic issues, and must continue implementing the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend; otherwise, everybody would be in a state of extreme nervousness, bringing about serious counteraction or even a rigid atmosphere in which all people are muted, which is extremely detrimental to the flourishing socialist construction, rather than achieving intended results. Third, it is necessary to bring into full play the initiative and enthusiasm of vast numbers of intellectuals; it is absolutely forbidden to regard, conscientiously or not, intellectuals as targets of the struggle against liberalization.

The article said that while fully affirming that peace and construction constitute two mainstreams of the current world, and insisting as always that expanding social productive forces must be regarded as the fundamental task and economic construction as the central task in building socialism, we must not forget that the international monopoly capitalist class has not given up its efforts to strangle China, and class struggle will continue to exist in a certain scope in China for a long time.

The article continued: Building our country into a socialist powerful country with high-level of democracy is our objective and task which we should work hard for a long time to accomplish. It is also an important and indispensable condition for realizing socialist modernization. There will be no socialism without democracy. In building socialist democracy, however, we must proceed from the actual conditions of our country, carry on the work step by step in a planned way, and integrate it with the building of a socialist legal system so that the

work will really bring happiness to the people and help build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The article pointed out that to persist in raising the levels of material and cultural life simultaneously is an essential demand for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and also a basic strategical policy for realizing socialist modernization. It is necessary to correct the malpractice of only paying attention to raising the level of material life while neglecting the building of spiritual civilization.

The article said that restoring, developing, and even rebuilding, in a sense, the flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the people; resolutely overcoming all corrupt practices which caused party members to break away from the masses; strengthening to a great extent the party's rallying force and appeal to the masses are a major task which has an important bearing on the future of the party, and also a basic guarantee for achieving one victory after another in building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The article emphasized that the CPC was born and grew amid mass struggles. The party will not survive for 1 day without the support from the masses.

The article said that since the party came into power, a certain bureaucracy, commandism, and corruption grew, causing party members to distance themselves from the masses. During the last few years in particular, as a result of slackening party construction, ideological education, and the party's leadership, problems with politics, ideology, organization, and style of work within the party were more serious than before. If the party did not take resolute measures to correct corrupt practices which were really found within the party, it would destroy itself. This would be a most dangerous occurrence.

Departments Study Jiang Zemin's 29 Sep Speech

*OW0610183589 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1459 GMT 6 Oct 89*

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA)—After Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech at the meeting in celebration of PRC's 40th founding anniversary was published, the General Office of the State Council and all central government departments called meetings of one kind or another—such as ministry affairs meetings, leading party groups' enlarged meetings, general managers' meetings, and bureau affairs meetings—to study and discuss the speech in a serious manner.

In studying and discussing the speech, all departments reviewed China's actual work of socialist construction, reform, and opening to the outside world, the actual situation in their respective departments and their specific fields of work, the actual state of mind, and the actual work they are doing. They gained a deep understanding of the guidelines and essential points contained

in the speech and studied measures to put them into practice. The State Planning Commission is grasping the present work of production and construction while formulating a 3-year program to improve the economic environment, rectify economic order, and deepen reforms in accordance with the guidelines of the speech. Next year's annual plan is also being worked out. The People's Bank of China studied and discussed, one by one, the 10 questions about the party and state work that deserve special attention so as to achieve a unified understanding of them. In light of its actual situation, this bank put emphasis on solving such questions as how to check inflation, solicit funds from society, and deepen the reform of the financial system in the course of improving the economic environment and rectifying economic order. While studying the speech, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, the China National Petroleum and Natural Gas Corporation, and some other departments also formulated plans to further improve their work.

Central Committee Groups Study Jiang's Speech

*OW0810052789 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1259 GMT 7 Oct 89*

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct (XINHUA)—Following the publication of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech at the rally celebrating the 40th anniversary of the PRC's founding, all units of departments directly under the CPC Central Committee have organized activities to study and discuss that speech. In the discussions, all units generally expressed the view that Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech focuses on practical issues, has far-reaching historical significance, and is a programmatic document for unifying the entire party's thinking and guiding its future work. They all pledged to gain a thorough understanding of the essential guidelines of the speech and to implement them in all fields of work.

In their study and discussion, members of the Standing Committee of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission noted that Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech integrated theory with practice and expounded the important issues of great concern to the entire party and all people throughout the country. They said that it will have great and far-reaching importance in upholding the four cardinal principles, accomplishing socialist modernization, and carrying out reform and opening to the outside world. At a discussion meeting, leading comrades of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee held that the 4 basic conclusions drawn in Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech and the 10 important issues expounded in that speech aptly expressed Comrade Deng Xiaoping's idea of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and completely conformed to China's conditions. In their study and discussions, cadres of the Central Organization Department maintained that the theme of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech is the necessity of taking the socialist road. The department's cadres added that this

theme will serve as the guiding principle for the work currently being carried out in all areas and will also have great significance in guiding party building in ideological matters. Party members and cadres should be organized to study and implement the speech earnestly.

Comrades of the Central Party History Research Center expressed their belief that Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech clearly pointed out a direction for conducting research in party history and is of particular importance for guiding the research into the PRC's 40-year history. Comrades of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions said they were warmed by Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech that called for strengthening the leadership of the working class. Our cause will remain invincible as long as we rely on the working class. Comrades of the Communist Youth League Central Committee noted that Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech stressed the need to remain vigilant and to guard against "peaceful evolution" and emphasized strengthening education for young people, a matter of grave importance to China's future.

In their discussion, leaders of the Central United Front Work Department noted that from the four basic conclusions drawn by Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech, the people will clearly understand and firmly believe that China will not do without the CPC's leadership, without taking the socialist road, without upholding socialist reform and opening to the outside world, without relying on the leadership of the working class, and without unifying the entire party's thinking on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In their discussion, the RENMIN RIBAO editorial committee held that Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech is the program of action that will ensure success in the party's work in propaganda and all other fields and serves as a foundation that guarantees the successful operation of newspapers. The administrative committee of the Central Party School noted that the guidelines of the speech should be applied to teaching and scientific research to give our lectures more substance.

Leading comrades of the work committee of departments under the Central Committee maintained that the study of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech should be closely integrated with the concentrated efforts to improve party building in all departments. The committee issued a circular on 5 October urging all party members and cadres, leading cadres in particular, of all party organizations of all departments to earnestly study Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech.

Provincial Reaction to Jiang's 29 Sep Speech

OW/0610182389 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2230 GMT 5 Oct 89

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] During the past few days, the party committees and governments of Qinghai, Guizhou, Ningxia, Liaoning, Shanxi, Hebei, and Inner Mongolia held meetings to earnestly study Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech at the meeting in celebration of the 40th founding

anniversary of the People's Republic. They said unanimously that they would use the guidelines contained in Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech to achieve unity in thinking, brace up, and consolidate and develop the fruitful results already achieved. They vowed to show even greater initiative in upholding the four cardinal principles and reform and open policies in a bid to win still greater victories in the socialist cause.

The members of the Standing Committee of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee said unanimously that Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech is a programmatic document guiding the present work of the whole party. The provincial party committee asked party organizations in the province to exert more effort to organize and lead party members, cadres, and masses to study the speech. A decision was also adopted for cadres at and above the level of deputy departmental and bureau directors to concentrate on studying Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech marking the PRC founding anniversary as well as Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches and the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee at the party school run by the provincial party committee. They will go to the party school group after group at different times, beginning mid-October.

In Guizhou Province, responsible comrades of the party, government, and Army said that the guidelines contained in Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech should be used to further unify people's thinking and action and to continually promote the province's socialist modernization program and the work of reform and opening to the outside world.

In Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, principal responsible comrades of the regional party committee, government, People's Congress, and committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference took the lead to earnestly study Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech during the past few days by linking study with a review of the actual situation in the region. Shen Daren, secretary of the regional party committee, stressed that while studying the speech, it is imperative to carry forward our party's fine tradition of integrating theory with practice with the specific objective of clarifying certain confused ideas so that people will achieve unity in thinking and understanding on the basis of the party Central Committee's line, principles, and policies and will work in concert and with one mind to strive for new victories. Meanwhile, the party committee of this autonomous region urged the cadres at all levels to lead the masses of Hui and Han nationalities to study Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech in a serious manner.

Quan Shuren, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, made the following remark when addressing an enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee: Now, a number of confused ideas still exist among our cadres and masses. This problem must be resolved immediately. Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech was made at the right time. It is a

programmatic document, very convincing and to the point, and has given us a major theoretical instrument to achieve ideological unity in the whole party and among all people. In the meantime, the Liaoning provincial party committee issued a circular for distribution in the province. The circular calls on party committees at all levels to make serious arrangements to study Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech.

Local Party Committees Study Jiang Zemin Speech
*OW0710090889 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
 in Chinese 1502 GMT 5 Oct 89*

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA)—Party committees of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities convened meetings one after another recently to conscientiously study Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech at the 40th National Day celebration meeting. These meetings agreed unanimously that the nation should use the guidelines of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech to unify the thinking and understanding of the whole party and the people throughout the country, to more consciously persist in the drive of upholding the four cardinal principles and of reform and opening up, and to carry out all kinds of undertakings to advance without wavering on the path of socialism.

In these study sessions, leading comrades of various local party committees and governments held that Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech served to underscore the constancy and consistency of the line, principles, and policies pursued by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; to clarify ideological confusions; to unify thinking; and to put people's worries to rest. Party organizations at all levels should seek to understand in depth the essence of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech and use the guidelines of the speech to push for various tasks. Efforts are called for now, particularly in the fields of party construction, economic work, and ideological education.

In these study sessions, various localities also mapped out concrete plans for studying the speech. The Gansu Provincial CPC Committee issued a notice requesting all localities to earnestly study the essence of the speech by widely organizing discussion meetings, forums, report meetings, or study classes. The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee recently made a decision asking all party organs in the province, especially those at or above the county level, to conscientiously implement this document of guiding principles and, in the development of the province's economy and other activities, link the speech with the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent important speeches. The Jilin Provincial CPC Committee called on all localities to abandon formalism in studying the speech, to closely combine the

speech with local conditions, and to truly solve ideological problems and some practical problems that emerge in the course of reforms.

Restrictions on Cadres Going Abroad Imposed

*HK0710054089 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service
 in Chinese 0335 GMT 7 Oct 89*

[Report: “China Imposes Strict Restrictions on Leading Cadres Going Abroad to Visit Foreign Countries”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct (XINHUA)—The general office of the CPC Central Committee and the office of the State Council have recently worked out a specific stipulation on strictly restricting leading cadres of the party and state organs, and leading cadres at or above the provincial and ministerial level (including deputies to the provincial leaders and vice ministers) going abroad to visit foreign countries, or Hong Kong and Macao regions.

This is one of the matters of public concern which the CPC Central Committee and the State Council decided to handle at the end of July. Before this, three things had been done: Children of central leaders withdrew from companies in circulation field; central leaders use Chinese-built limousines; and the small amount of “special food supply” for leaders was stopped.

This stipulation includes eight rules and regulations. It points out: The visit of leading cadres must be aimed at executing official business, or work under their charge. They are not allowed to visit foreign countries under any pretext, which has nothing to do with official business under their charge, or does not conform with their status. They are neither allowed to receive subsidies provided by foreign businessmen in order to visit foreign countries, nor accept the invitation of the enterprises run by the Chinese capital abroad. Those cadres who have left their posts, or have been retired must not be sent to visit foreign countries to execute official business.

The stipulation continues: When leading cadres intend to visit foreign countries, their plan must be submitted to the higher authorities for approval in accordance with the relevant organization formalities. Organs responsible for examining and approving the plan must make strict checks. No one is allowed to ask the party and state leaders to approve his visit in his own name. The party and state leaders must not handle the demand of individuals of going abroad to visit foreign countries.

Regarding the visit of the party and state leaders, the stipulation stresses: “In accordance with the needs of the work, the functional department of a responsible institution may submit a proposal, or report to the Political Bureau Standing Committee for examination and approval.”

The stipulation adds: No leading cadre is allowed to visit foreign countries more than once in a year except for

special needs in work. The duration of the visit must be shortened to the best of the ability of the department concerned. Generally speaking, visiting a country (region) can only last 3 to 5 days. Going to a foreign country by a roundabout route under any pretext, or arbitrarily prolonging the stay abroad is prohibited.

The stipulation also strictly restricts the number of members in the visiting groups. The stipulation says: When a party or state leader goes abroad to visit foreign countries, the total number of his accompanying members or entourage must not exceed 20 persons in principle, and the number of accompanying reporters must also be reduced. When other central leaders go abroad to visit foreign countries, the accompanying members, or entourage for each visiting group must not exceed 10. When a leader at provincial, or ministerial level goes abroad to visit foreign countries, the total number of the members of his group must not exceed five.

When a leading cadre goes abroad to visit foreign countries, he can bring his wife provided that it is truly required for the work. But he is not allowed to bring their children under any pretext.

The stipulation points out: Regarding gifts for foreigners, the matter must be strictly handled in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations. Regarding gifts given by foreigners, they must be registered and transferred to the responsible departments. The relevant cadres are not allowed to handle the gifts by themselves.

The stipulations also prohibits Chinese embassies, consulates, missions, or companies stationed abroad to feed the visiting cadres, or send gifts and souvenirs to them.

The general office of the CPC Central Committee and the office of the State Council demand that leading cadres strictly observe the stipulation. Those who violate it will be held accountable. Those who commit serious mistakes in this regard will be punished in accordance with party and state discipline. The discipline inspection department, supervisory department and financial department must strengthen their examination and supervisory work.

Press Report on Yan Mingfu's Health Criticized

HK0810042289 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1047 GMT 7 Oct 89

[“A Hong Kong Paper Has Falsely Reported Yan Mingfu’s Recent Condition”—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing 7 Oct (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—The 6 October issue of a Hong Kong daily carried a “special dispatch,” saying: Wan Shaofeng [8001 4801 5358.] the CPC Central Committee United Front Department deputy director “told this reporter through a long-distance interview: Yan Mingfu is in the hospital under treatment for nasal-pharynx cancer.” This service’s reporter stationed in Beijing called Miss

Wan Shaofeng today to verify that point, and Miss Wan was very much surprised to hear about it.

According to Miss Wan, a strange lady called the United Front Department duty office on the phone looking for her to ask about Yan Mingfu’s condition. The voice on the other end of the line said: It is said that Yan Mingfu is in the hospital; what’s wrong with him? Wan asked: Do you know him personally? The other side said: Yes. Wan said: Right. He is in the hospital, still suffering from the same disease. Miss Wan stressed that she never said anything about Comrade Yan Mingfu contracting nasopharynx cancer (in actuality, he was staying in the hospital for sphagitis.) Then the other side said: When will he leave the hospital? Miss Wan replied: I hope that he will recover soon, too. Then the other side asked: Are you responsible for work in the United Front Department now? Miss Wan said: No. Then the other side said: There are many rumors about him overseas. Miss Wan said: Comrade Yan Mingfu remains the United Front Department director. She emphasized that that was the whole truth, but how could it have turned out to be quite another story?

The reporter has found that in the brief report in only several hundred characters, there were quite a few glaring mistakes. For example: “Wan Shaofeng was originally vice governor of Jiangxi Province, and promoted to governor in the wake of former Jiangxi Governor Ni Xianci’s downfall.” In actuality, Wan Shaofeng was appointed Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee secretary, the first female provincial party committee secretary in China at that, but she has never been appointed vice governor or governor. Moreover, Wan was appointed provincial party committee secretary prior to Ni Xianci’s downfall.

‘Exceptions’ Found in Clean Government Campaign

OW0810062589 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1303 GMT 6 Oct 89

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Jinan, [no date as received] (XINHUA)—Letter from reporter: “The Measures for Building a Clean Government Should Be Implemented With No Exceptions”—by XINHUA reporter Zhang Baixin [1728 4102 2450].

While covering news in certain places, this reporter has found some “exceptions” in the campaign to build a clean government. The confidence of the masses in the campaign have been affected greatly as a result.

For instance, one county stipulates that county personnel are not allowed to hold banquets for one another and that leading cadres will eat ordinary meals when inspecting factories and rural areas. But it makes an exception for higher-level officials, guests from other counties and cities, veteran cadres visiting relatives in their hometowns, and news reporters. The “exceptions” may have been a tough choice for the county, which sought not to offend the visitors. However, today, in the

course of our reform and opening to the outside world, interregional exchanges are frequent and a county must deal with visitors from other provinces and cities, hence the endless number of banquets. In another example, some localities, in an effort to provide good and inexpensive meals to leaders from higher organs, have changed a set meal into a dinner of six, seven, or even a dozen or so continuous courses at the same price as a meal, with the balance being paid by the reception unit.

We should make solid efforts in the campaign to build a clean government, proceed one step at a time, and avoid ostentatious practices. Making "exceptions" to stipulations amounts to setting the precedence for noncompliance with the regulations. These "exceptions" will lead eventually to a situation where orders are not obeyed and prohibitions are disregarded, and the regulations will be reduced to a mere scrap of paper.

RENMIN RIBAO Stresses Stability, Unity

*HK1010055289 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 10 Oct 89 p 1*

[Editorial: "Maintain the Overall Situation of Stability and Unity"]

[Text] Since the successful suppression of the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing, the situation in China has remained stable and is now developing in a more stable orientation. People all over the world have seen a new situation characterized by stability and unity that has emerged in China: some economic difficulties temporarily confronting China are being overcome; China's national economic development has maintained a good momentum; China's campaign of improving her economic environment and rectifying her economic order has been carried out steadily while the ongoing reform has been deepened fruitfully; China's market is brisk; the overall situation has remained stable; the social order, work order, and living order in China have all returned to normal; the various tasks put forward by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee are being implemented in an earnest and down-to-earth manner.

Over the past few years, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has on many occasions laid stress on the importance of China's national stability and unity. Comrade Deng Xiaoping once said: "In the case of China, the overriding priority is stability. Without a stable environment, nothing could be accomplished and even our past achievements could be lost. Our country must carry out the reform. In order to carry out the reform, we must have a stable political environment. Without a stable political environment, nothing could be achieved." Here, Comrade Deng Xiaoping singled out the most pressing issue facing China. A stable environment represents the most fundamental interests of our entire Chinese nation. Reviewing the recent nationwide turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, which broke out in spring and summer of this year, and restudying a series of

important speeches made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping with regard to the maintenance of national stability and unity, we are now feeling more confident than ever before. It is not long since our country extricated herself from her decade-long catastrophe of the Cultural Revolution and since our country's national economy began to recover. Ours is a big country with a huge population. Our country cannot withstand any more nationwide turmoil. This is because any nationwide turmoil will no doubt jeopardize our country's reform, our country's economic construction, the building of the four modernizations, and the overall development of our country. Stability and unity conform with the fundamental interests of our entire Chinese nation. So long as our country remains unified, our people remain united, and our society remains stable, even if our country's economic development embarks on a more steady path in the next 10 years, fundamental changes will still take place in our country.

At present, under the CPC leadership, the people of all nationalities of our country are exerting their utmost in order to attain our goal of realizing the four modernizations, which was put forward by the 13th CPC National Congress, and accomplish all the tasks put forward by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. Needless to say, in order to attain such a goal and accomplish all the tasks, we need a political environment characterized by stability and unity. This is an important premise for our endeavors in this regard. To this end, the comrades of our whole party, the people of our whole country, and especially our leading comrades at all levels must attach great importance to this question, make unwavering efforts to eliminate all the unstable factors, and further consolidate and develop our country's hard-earned political situation of stability and unity.

The ideology of bourgeois liberalization is the root cause of the recent nationwide turmoil in our country. In the last few years, our country has witnessed social turmoil on several occasions. The reason is that we have failed to consistently adhere to the four cardinal principles and have failed to adopt a clear-cut stand in opposing the ideology of bourgeois liberalization. We must draw a lesson from this. The so-called ideology of bourgeois liberalization is aimed at opposing the CPC leadership and our socialist system. In order to maintain the long-term stability and unity of our party and our country, we should waste no time in making use of the present opportunity provided by our successful quelling of the recent nationwide turmoil and our successful suppression of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing to conscientiously carry out our investigation and rectification work. Under no circumstances should we slacken our efforts in this regard. We must resolutely and thoroughly carry out investigations in order to discover those counterrevolutionary ruffians who carried out beating, smashing, looting, arson, and killing activities during the recent nationwide turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing so as to severely punish these criminals in accordance with the law. We should make

unreserved efforts to expell from our party those people who stubbornly adhere to their stand of bourgeois liberalization and refuse to repent and mend their ways in order to maintain the purity of our party organizations. So long as we conscientiously make efforts in this endeavor, we will certainly be able to maintain the good situation of stability and unity in our country. Nonetheless, for those comrades who got involved in the recent nationwide turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing in varying degrees and thereby made some mistakes, we should mainly carry out criticism and education among them so as to enable them to acknowledge their mistakes and change their erroneous stand. However, we will not resort to the "left" measures used during the "Cultural Revolution." We should continue to implement to the letter our party's consistent principle and policy of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" and "clarifying the ideology and uniting the comrades." We should make continued efforts to develop our socialist democracy, actively push ahead with the reform of our political structure, work hard to create within our party and in all aspects of our social life a lively and vigorous political situation characterized by both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, and both unified will and ease of mind.

Maintaining the relative stability and continuity of our country's current policies is an important link in consolidating and developing our country's political situation of stability and unity. Since the successful suppression of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, our party and government have repeatedly reiterated that the line, principles, and policies formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are correct, the principle of "one center, two basic points," which was summarized by the 13th CPC National Congress is correct, and our country's development strategy and principles and policies of economic development will not change. Our country's decade-long reform and opening up to the outside world have scored universally acknowledged achievements. Over the past 10 years, our country's national economic strength has been greatly strengthened and our people's standard of living significantly raised. How can these principles and policies which are commensurate with the interests and wishes of our people and which have proven correct in practice be changed? We will not only continue to implement these principles and policies but also make greater efforts to more steadily and more rapidly carry out our reform and opening up to the outside world on the basis of summing up our past experiences. China will never slip back into her old rut. Should China ever choose to slip back into her old rut, she would become extremely unpopular. What we are trying to do at present is to correct our mistake of failing to consistently adhere to the four cardinal principles and failing to adopt a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization with a view to further coordinating these two aspects and more smoothly pushing ahead with our cause of reform and opening up to the outside world. The economic work still

remains the central work of our whole party. In order to maintain the present momentum of our national economic development, we must ensure a sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development. Our current campaign of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order is aimed at creating better conditions for the further deepening of our reform. In this context, it is necessary for us to continue to carry out this campaign. We should make bold and pragmatic efforts to push ahead with this campaign. On this basis, we should make every possible endeavor to deepen our on-going reform in all fields. All the measures pertaining to reform and opening up to the outside world, which had been formulated and promulgated before the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, should continue to be carried out so long as they had been discussed and approved by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, had been written into rules and regulations by Our policies, especially those policies which have been formulated in the course of our decade-long reform and opening up to the outside world and have been proven commensurate with the development standard of our country's productive forces and promotive of the development of our country's productive forces, must not be changed at will. However, as regards some specific policies, if problems have emerged in the process of their implementation, efforts must be made to readjust them on basis of sufficient investigations and study. Any proposals for amending some specific policies must be submitted to the pertinent policy-making organs for approval. Only when approval is given by the pertinent policy-making organs can an amendment be introduced to such specific policies. On the other hand, only after being proven rational, effective, and applicable through scientific demonstrations and experiments should a new reform measure be popularized and implemented on an extensive scale. Doing things in this way will be conducive to winning popular support among the people and will have a favorable impact on the stability of our contingent, our economy, and our country's political situation.

We are now confronted with some new contradictions and new problems in our work. Properly handling and tackling these new contradictions and new problems is an important aspect of our work aimed at eliminating unstable factors. For instance, while advocating that people should show concern for the interests of our whole nation and subordinate their personal interests to the long-term interests of the collectives and the state, we should also fully take into account the immediate interests of the broad masses of the people and show concern for the masses of the people in their daily life. To this end, we should first of all endeavor to practically solve the problem of unfair distribution which has given rise to strong resentment among the broad masses of the people. In the meantime, we should not follow our beaten track of "eating from the same big pot" and should exert our utmost to incorporate the principle of distribution according to work in our distribution work. We should

make unwavering efforts to wipe out all unhealthy spiritual garbage, promote the development of our literary and artistic creation work so as to produce more spiritual food, enable the socialist ideology to occupy the ideological and cultural fronts, and practically improve the cultural life of the broad masses of the people. In a nutshell, we should continue to adhere to dialectics, guard against one-sidedness, and properly handle and tackle all types of contradictions and problems. If we fail to properly handle and tackle all types of contradictions and problems, the broad masses of the people will become dissatisfied. In consequence, popular resentment among the people will give rise to nationwide turmoil.

Through the 40-year arduous struggle carried out by a lot of people with lofty ideals, China has finally been turned from a weak and poor country in the world into an independent, powerful, and initially prosperous giant in the East. The Chinese people, who have already suffered a lot from nationwide turmoil and catastrophes, now understand more clearly than ever before that only a stable and united China can become a China with real strength and hope. China needs stability and unity. China must remain stable and united. To this end, our whole party and the people of our whole country must more closely unite and make concerted efforts to safeguard our country's political situation of stability and unity and further push ahead with the building of the socialist modernization in our country!

Commentator Advocates More Ideological Work

*OW0610150189 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 14 Sep 89 p 1*

[Commentator's article: "Make the Best of the Situation, and Do Thorough, Meticulous, and Hard Work—the Fifth Discourse on Intensifying Ideological and Political Work at Schools of Higher Education"]

[Text] As public order and social life have been completely normalized and as result of the continuous exposure of the upheaval "elites," people have become increasingly aware of the nature of the recent storm. Some misguided students who were involved in the student unrest, upheaval, and even the counterrevolutionary rebellion in one way or another are also awakening. All this reveals the principal trend of the current situation and historical development.

We should also be aware, however, that, owing to the fact that ideological and political work at schools of higher education was seriously weakened when Comrade Zhao Ziyang was in charge of the work of the party Central Committee, some students are still haunted by all sorts of foolish ideas and even misconceptions about the principle of one center and two basic points [one center: economic construction; two basic points: a) upholding the four cardinal principles; and b) upholding the general policies for reform, opening to the outside world, and revitalizing the economy]. the difference between

socialism and capitalism, party leadership, democracy, freedom, the legal system, patriotism, and the situation in China. There are still many major theoretical problems in their minds that have to be resolved. Ideological work is a complex job that cannot be accomplished in one stroke; therefore, we must provide them with proper guidance and conduct thorough, meticulous, and hard work, making the best of the current situation.

According to Marxist philosophy, a comprehensive, developing, and incisive way of observing a social phenomenon is not only to see its positive side, but also its negative side; and not only should we see its surface and current state, but also its nature and its past and future states. This is Marxist materialist dialectics, which is the antithesis of metaphysics, and only with it can we properly understand China and foreign countries, the East and the West, China's current inadequacies as well as its potentials and bright future, and the superficial prosperity of the West, as well as its hidden corruption and crisis. But these aspects are specifically what some Chinese college students are unable to see from a dialectical point of view. Thus, it is urgent to intensify the guidance over the college students' study of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, so as to help them understand how to observe and analyze issues from a dialectical materialist stand and with a dialectical materialist viewpoint and methods. How can students observe and judge things correctly without the help of revolutionary theories? Since education and guidance are essential in helping them understand revolutionary theories and to use proper methodology, we must create a public opinion, or an atmosphere, among the students by holding study sessions and symposiums, giving special lectures, and sponsoring meetings for exchanging experiences and providing counseling services. While we must openly educate and guide the students in a major way, our ways should be rational, persuasive, and acceptable.

While making the most of the situation in ideological work, we should also firmly guide the students to study history until they know how to replace their subjective historical idealism with historical materialism. Most of the college students in the 1980's know very little about—or are very unfamiliar with—modern Chinese history. They also have not experienced the pains and sufferings which the tumultuous decade of the Cultural Revolution brought to the country and the people! This is why they have more often than not consciously or unconsciously committed metaphysical or idealistic mistakes while conducting research, exploring truth, and comparing actual social phenomena. Some even have committed childish and ludicrous mistakes, such as "talking too much about Greece" and insisting that "the moon in foreign countries is rounder than that in China"—mistakes that Comrade Mao Zedong criticized decades ago. Thus, in order to resolve the college students' ideological problems, we must devise various means with which the students can be organized to study history and be educated on patriotism, arduous struggle, and the national situation, so that they will understand that different countries have different histories and

situations, which determine their different systems and policies; and so that they know how to approach Chinese society from the viewpoint of historical materialism, and really understand that only socialism can save China and that only under socialism can China develop!

It is true that certain long-standing ideological problems cannot be resolved overnight. Thus, while making all-out efforts to guide college students to study dialectical materialism and historical materialism, we should carry out protracted, convincing, and meticulous ideological work little by little among the students. Without doubt, the student unrest, the upheaval, and the counterrevolutionary rebellion have created a great psychological impact among the college students. Nevertheless, only a minority of students in the country were directly involved in the unrest, upheaval, and rebellion. It should also be pointed out that the majority of students are young people who have lofty ideals and ambitions, and who are patriotic and concerned with the political development and the future of their motherland. Their problem lies in the fact that they do not know how to observe, analyze, and handle problems by means of dialectical materialism and historical materialism; how to coordinate their lofty ideals and ambitions with the proper ways of expressing them in a lawful manner; and how to distinguish patriotic zeal and patriotic acts, which are two different things. Once they understand this, they will wake up and press forward! In this regard, teachers in particular must play the leading role. Meanwhile, we should encourage heart-to-heart talks. Multilateral and multilevel heart-to-heart talks between teachers and students, among students, between cadres and the masses, between party members and the masses, and among party members and members of the Communist Youth League are a good way to make the best use of the situation to guide the students, as well as a good way with which people can educate one another and resolve their ideological problems. Such talks are also effective in intensifying ideological and political work in schools of higher education.

Commentator Calls for Socialist Culture

HK0610120489 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Oct 89 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Promote Greater Prosperity in the Socialist Literature and Art Cause"]

[Text] On the occasion of warmly celebrating the 40th anniversary of the PRC, the second Chinese Art Festival was held along with the first Chinese Film Festival. During the art festival, which concluded today, a great variety of programs were held, including operas, concerts, dances, ballad singing, story telling, comic dialogues, clapper talks, cross talks, and acrobatic performances. This suggests that since the end of the serious struggle against the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion, prosperity has emerged and will continue to arise in China's literature and art.

Over the last 10 years of reform and opening up, literature and art workers have supported the CPC leadership, have been devoted to their duties, and have been assiduous in creation. As a result, abundant achievements have been made in literature and art work. The party and the government have fully affirmed this, as has the vast number of the masses. Some people took part in scheming and organizing the recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion, but they constituted only a small number and did not in the least represent the majority of literature and art workers. Those who expressed sympathy and support for the students' patriotic feelings and even made some excessive remarks are different in nature from the former; for these people, the problem is improving their understanding. Neither the party nor the government will change their basic appraisal of literature and art workers or literature and art work because of this. However it is undeniable that bourgeois liberalization is serious on the literature and art front. For a certain period of time the call has become weak for gearing literature and art to serving the people and socialism, and some people have even refused to mention this; the call has become weak for upholding literature and art criticism according to Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, and some people have even asserted that it is "outmoded." Contacts between society and writers and artists have been reduced, as have ties between these writers and artists and the people; some writers and artists have even separated themselves from actual life and the people, and are going further on the road of "aristocratization." In learning from Western literature and art, they have lost their Marxist stand and views, do not analytically criticize it, and allow bourgeois ideology to spread unchecked, thereby poisoning the minds of many literature and art amateurs and youths. These are facts and should not be taken lightly. The spread of bourgeois liberalization led to student demonstrations, riots, and eventually a counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. Were not these serious enough? We should profoundly review the experiences and lessons in this respect. We should coolly consider the past and future. To put it more specifically, in literature and art circles we should unswervingly implement the party's basic line, adhere to the four cardinal principles, carry the struggle against bourgeois liberalization through to the end, and bring about further prosperity in socialist literature and art.

Maybe some people have this misgiving: Will opposing bourgeois liberalization not affect the prosperity of literature and art? We say this misgiving is unnecessary. The prosperity of socialist literature and art requires an excellent social environment, and the purpose of opposing bourgeois liberalization is to create a good environment for the prosperity of literature and art. As everyone is aware, bourgeois liberalization fundamentally contradicts the four cardinal principles. People who energetically oppose the four cardinal principles and obstinately persist in their bourgeois liberal stand, and fallacies that wantonly beautify capitalism, negate socialism, oppose party leadership, discredit Marxism,

and try to abolish the people's democratic dictatorship have caused great confusion in ideology, theory, and literature and art creation. The purpose of opposing bourgeois liberalization in the cultural field and on the literature and art front and of straightening out the theoretical confusion caused by bourgeois liberalization is to provide an excellent condition for the development of literature and art. This environment will serve as a foundation for the prosperity of socialist literature and art. Therefore resolutely opposing bourgeois liberalization and straightening out our ideological line will help develop literature and art in a healthy direction.

In opposing bourgeois liberalization, will there be freedom of creation and exploration? The answer is affirmative. The party's consistent principle is this: In gearing literature and art to "two services," the party also resolutely implements the "double hundred" policy. In his "congratulatory message" to the Fourth National Congress of Literature and Art, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "We should continue to adhere to the principle of literature and art serving the people, and first the workers, peasants, and soldiers as set forth by Comrade Mao Zedong and to persist in the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom, weeding through the old to bring forth the new, and making foreign things serve China, and the past serve the present. Free development of different forms and styles is encouraged in artistic creation, and free discussions of different views and schools of thought are encouraged in artistic theory." "Focusing on the common target of the four modernizations, the path of literature and art should be widened; under correct creation guidelines, there should be a greater variety of literature and art subjects and methods of expression, and one should be brave in blazing a new trail." Practice over the last 10 years has proved that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important instructions are important guidelines for our literature and art development in the new period. At present we should unswervingly oppose bourgeois liberalization and at the same time pay attention to the overall and conscientious implementation of the party's policy on literature and art. We should fully ensure that writers and artists can freely engage in creation and make brave explorations in artistic methods and styles under the precondition of adhering to the principle of "two services." Wrong literature and art trends and creation tendencies must be seriously criticized. Bold explorations in artistic styles should be supported. These two are complementary to each other.

To bring about further prosperity in socialist literature and art, there is a need to strengthen and improve party leadership over literature and art work. Party leadership over literature and art work should find expression mainly in the implementation of principles and policies. Our basic policy is trusting the majority, relying on the majority, and uniting the majority. In other words, efforts should be made to improve the understanding of the majority so as to finally unite the majority. Only thus can we unite the literature and art contingent, bring its

initiative into full play, emancipate and display the productive forces of literature and art, and share our common efforts in making socialist literature and art prosperous!

QIUSHI Blames Zhao Ziyang for Corruption

HK0910072989 Beijing QIUSHI in Chinese No 18, 16 Sep 89, pp 13-15

[Article by Wu Ge (0701 2047): "Bourgeois Liberalization Is the Hotbed for Corruption"]

[Text] The phenomena of corruption are caused by many different factors. There are social and historical factors as well as current factors; there are political and economic factors as well as factors in the administrative structure, the educational system, and the legal system. The socialist system is by no means a root cause of corruption; instead, it constitutes a social force that can fight resolutely against corruption. Among various factors that cause corruption, the rampant spread of the ideological tide of bourgeois liberalization is a major one that led to the spread of corrupt practices. Because the tide of bourgeois liberalization corroded the people's soul and provided a "theoretical foundation" for the corrupt practices.

In recent years, those "elites" who stubbornly stuck to liberalization went all out to advocate money fetishism and individualism, turning the orientation of the socialist values to a dangerous position. Once, a famous economist said that "it is now necessary to haggle over every pound or even every ounce." They published articles in the press openly advocating that "a good name should now be given to individualism" and that "people's desires should now be fanned up." A certain newspaper once published an article entitled "A Good Name Should Be Given to Money," which said that money should also be respected, admired, and pursued by people just like medals of merit and the flowers of glory worn on the chests of combat heroes and model workers. Such ideas of money fetishism and individualism spread rampant in society like a pestilence, pulling down the mental props of some weak-willed people and contaminating and corroding the minds of some young students who had little social experience. Seeking money thus became their only purpose in life. These ideas also provided theoretical grounds for people who went in for corruption and emboldened them to engage in various illegal activities. They advocated high consumption, and this also fanned up the "flame of desire" among some weak-willed people. Being tempted by money and pleasures, some people were depraved or even degenerated into criminal offenders. "The core of corruption lies in the exchange between money and power." In the past few years, the development of the commodity economy and the rapid rise of individually run businesses, township and town enterprises, and private enterprises did play a positive role in enlivening the socialist economy and developing the social productive forces. However, it must also be noticed that quite a few people in this

economic sector did not hesitate to adopt such illegal means as evading taxes, practicing fraud, and engaging in speculation in order to profit. They also sent gifts and gave bribes to power holders under various pretexts in order to exchange money for power. By making use of the power held by corrupt cadres, they could make more money. On the other hand, in various party and government institutions that hold power, some cadres were perplexed and tempted by the idea of "seeking money is everything" and simply cast aside the party's principle of serving the people wholeheartedly. They ran various business companies and engaged in various illegal activities by abusing their power, or they extorted and received bribes by bending the law and made use of their official powers in pursuit of private gains. Such trade between money and power was a prominent characteristic of the corrupt phenomena, and this was an inevitable consequence of the rampant spread of the tide of money fetishism in recent years.

Viewing the spreading corrupt practices, party members were extremely worried, and the masses of people were full of resentment and had many grievances. They ardently hoped that the central leadership would take resolute and effective measures to check the spread of corruption. However, as the party's general secretary, Comrade Zhao Ziyang did not take any measure to check corruption; instead he even argued that "it is hard to prevent corruption" at the initial stage in the development of the commodity economy. He asked people not to mention the issue of party style frequently and said that this issue should be "played down." As the general secretary fixed the tone, the "theorists" of bourgeois liberalization immediately followed suit. They said that a serious degree of corruption also appeared in the process of developing the commodity economy in the developed capitalist countries. Generally speaking, when the national income reaches the level of between \$400 and \$800 per capita, corruption cannot be prevented; but when it exceeds \$800 per capita, the phenomena of corruption will naturally decrease. A newspaper even dished out such a fallacy: "One handsome point may cover up a hundred ugly points." That is to say, so long as the economy is successfully developed, it will not be hard to overcome corruption. The viewpoint that "corruption can hardly be prevented" is wrong, because it only sums up the generality of the commodity economy but disregards the essential difference between the capitalist commodity economy and the socialist commodity economy.

The capitalist commodity economy is built on the basis of private ownership, and its sole purpose is to seek the greatest possible profit (money). Thus, human relations in it become sheerly money relations. In order to earn more money, people can sell whatever they have, including their conscience and integrity. Engels said: "For the bourgeoisie, nothing in the world does not exist for the purpose of money, and even their own existence is no exception, because they live only for the purpose of making money. They do not know any happiness other

than making a fortune as quickly as possible and do not know any pain other than losing money." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 2, p 564) Therefore, corruption is inevitable in capitalist society. It not only exists in the initial stage but also at present. The Recruit scandal in Japan and the corruption case of Chon Tu-hwan's family in South Korea all occurred after the national income exceeded \$800 per capita. How could one say that corruption would not appear in countries where capitalism had been highly developed?

The socialist commodity economy is a planned commodity economy built on the foundation of public ownership. Of course, as a commodity economy, its extensive development will also include a certain degree of blindness and bring about some negative and unhealthy factors. Thus, it is hard to completely prevent the appearance of corruption in this sense. However, as long as we attach importance to party building and more strictly regularize and discipline the party, as long as we truly follow the principle of "grasping the two basic points at the same time"—that is, while carrying out reform, opening up, and developing the socialist commodity economy, also building spiritual civilization and maintaining clean government—as long as we improve and strengthen the state's planned guidance, regulation, and administrative management and rely on the people's supervision, then we still can overcome or at least restrict corruption to the minimum. In fact, it is completely possible to prevent some corrupt phenomena in our society, because they were caused by some of our errors. Our socialist state under the leadership of the Communist Party must adhere to the socialist orientation in the course of greatly developing the commodity economy and do the utmost to prevent troubles and all lousy things appearing in the course of development in the capitalist countries. The recent turmoil and counter-revolutionary rebellion presented the harsh facts with blood and fire to show how serious losses may be caused to the party's cause if party building, spiritual civilization, and ideological-political work are neglected and if corruption is left to spread rampant and unchecked.

Of the multitude of corrupt phenomena, "official profiteering" is most deeply resented by the people. "Official profiteering" can also be referred to as "power profiteering," and its nature is to combine privileges with speculation. That is to say, the "official profiteers" are those who engage in speculation or other illegal profiteering activities by using their powers as backing. The main means of "official profiteers" is to "exchange my power for your money." They use the powers in their own hands or the powers held by their backers to deal in some key capital goods and some consumer goods in great demand and in short supply through such illegal means as smuggling, evading taxes, cornering the market, bidding up prices, arbitrarily buying and selling the goods, taking or extorting bribes, and speculating in goods. "Official profiteering" has disrupted the economic order, corrupted the party's style, undermined the implementation of the reform and opening policy, and evoked

strong resentment among the masses. Therefore, punishing "official profiteers" is the key to checking corruption. If we do not eliminate "official profiteering," we will not be able to effectively overcome corruption and there will be no peace and stability in our country. The attitude toward "official profiteering" is a major touchstone for seeing whether our party has a firm determination to fight against corruption.

When facing the just and strong demand of the party rank and file, the general public, and the cadres for punishing "official profiteers," Comrade Zhao Ziyang even said that the term "official profiteering" was not accurate. So this term was removed or played down in official documents and in the press and journals. Moreover, it was even described by a certain theorist as a "useful" thing. Some of those involved in "official profiteering" activities were the children of some cadres, especially some senior cadres. They set up various companies to resell television sets and other goods in short supply, thus reaping staggering profits. The people strongly demanded that the central authorities ban the involvement of the children of senior cadres in business activities. However, Comrade Zhao Ziyang openly spoke in defense of the business activities of senior cadres' children at a meeting, saying that senior cadres' children are also ordinary citizens who have the equal right in the matters of running commercial companies and doing business, so they should "be treated equally without discrimination." What an absurd argument! Though citizens of the PRC, the children of senior cadres are citizens with "special background" because they can be backed by the powers held by their parents. This is a plain fact known to all ordinary people. Did Comrade Zhao Ziyang really not know of this fact or just try to cover it up? In recent years, the party and the government did call for opposing corruption from time to time; but no obvious result was achieved, and the masses were never content with the situation. One reason was that "only flies were attacked and tigers were let off." Those who had powerful backers were not seriously handled. Comrade Xiaoping once said that anticorruption should start from children of high officials, and those who are involved in the corruption cases must be handled without tolerance. However, Comrade Zhao Ziyang immediately confined the actions against corruption to a much lower level, saying that "clean government mainly refers to those bureaus and departments at a lower level." The party's constant principle is that leading comrades in the party center and the State Council must take the lead in meeting the requirements for all party members and cadres. For example, when it is decided to screen companies, the companies subordinate to the State Council should be screened first; when children of senior cadres are prohibited from engaging in commercial business, members of the central Political Bureau, the central Secretariat, and the standing board of the State Council should be the first to ensure that none of their children are involved in business activities. Comrade Zhao Ziyang's remarks as mentioned above went against the wishes of the people and violated the party's

principle. This showed that Comrade Zhao Ziyang held an extremely negative attitude toward the party's principle on punishing official profiteers, eliminating corruption, and maintaining clean government. His negative attitude objectively abetted those who indulged in corrupt practices and worsened the degree of corruption. Corruption will undermine our cause; showing leniency to corrupt elements will only ruin our cause; and shielding corrupt practices under various pretexts is nothing but a betrayal of the socialist cause.

Shortly after the turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion were quelled, the 13th CPC Central Committee unanimously adopted the decision at its fourth plenary session to "resolutely penalize and stamp out corruption" and take this as one of "the four major tasks that special attention must be paid to." Comrade Jiang Zemin announced on many occasions that "we shall resolutely fight against corruption and are taking all necessary steps to overcome all corrupt phenomena." In the last 3 months and more after the counterrevolutionary rebellion was quelled, both the central and local authorities have indeed taken rapid actions to handle the lawbreaking and discipline-violating cases, especially the serious cases. Initial results have been achieved in this regard. The recent plenary meeting of the Political Bureau further discussed and adopted the decision of the CPC center and the State Council on doing several things of popular concern in the near future. The Political Bureau held that "one thing of popular concern is to resolutely penalize and stamp out corruption, take the lead in keeping government clean, and maintain the hardworking and plain living style." The party central leadership and the State Council decided to accomplish seven things of popular concern: further screening companies; strictly prohibiting senior cadres' children from doing commercial business; stopping the special arrangements for supplying certain foodstuffs for leading comrades; strictly enforcing the regulations on assigning cars to senior cadres and strictly prohibiting the import of cars; strictly banning the practice of presenting gifts and offering dinners to senior cadres; strictly controlling foreign visits by leading cadres; and seriously investigating and handling the criminal cases of corruption, bribery, and speculation with rapid action being taken to deal with the major and serious cases. Facts show that our party has fully affirmed, not only in word but also in deed, the people's every reasonable demand for penalizing and stamping out "official profiteering" and eliminating corruption and that our party is sincerely and wholeheartedly serving the people, is resolutely fighting against corrupt practices, and is always a force for social progress and social justice.

Article Advocates Plain Living, Hard Work

HK0510150089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
4 Oct 89 p 4

[Article by Song Renqiong (1345 0117 4522), originally carried in QIUSHI No 19, 1989: "Forever Uphold the Fine Tradition of Plain Living and Hard Work"]

[Text] Plain living and hard work is a fine tradition of our party, which was formed and developed in the long-term revolutionary struggle. Over the past decades, by upholding and developing the spirit of plain living and hard work, our party has united with the people of all nationalities throughout the country, withstood all kinds of pressures, overcome innumerable difficulties, and won one victory after another in various historical periods. The spirit of plain living and hard work is an important task for our party's ideological construction and an important component part of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. In the last few years, affected by the mistakes of the main leading comrade of the party central committee, this spirit was stressed on fewer occasions, and the sense of plain living and hard work was blunted day by day. This was a serious mistake in our ideological and political work and in the building of spiritual civilization. It should arouse our serious attention.

In the years of war, as the environment of struggle was hard and cruel, if we did not have a lofty ideal and firm political stand, if we did not make persistent and dauntless efforts and carry out heroic struggles, one stepping into the breach as another fell, we would have been unable to hold our ground either in the liberated areas or the areas occupied by the enemy, either in frontline battles or in the underground struggles behind the enemy lines. We might even have been eliminated. At that time, plain living and hard work became an indispensable condition for the existence and development of the revolutionary forces. This important component part was included in the Jinggangshan spirit, the Long March spirit, and the Yanan spirit of those years.

Under the current situation, in which we have already seized political power and entered a period of peaceful construction and in which fundamental changes have taken place in our conditions, do we still need the spirit of plain living and hard work? The answer is affirmative. Ours is a socialist country led by the Communist Party. Only by relying on our own efforts and carrying out long-term hard struggle can we make our country prosperous and enable the people to achieve common prosperity step by step. What the Kuomintang [KMT] reactionary government left us was a shambles, where a scene of devastation could be seen everywhere. Under the correct leadership of the party, we persisted in doing things independently and with the initiative in our own hands. By relying mainly on our own efforts, while making external assistance subsidiary and through hard struggles, we finally established an independent and comparatively perfect industrial system and economic system in the 1960's. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, both the level of our economic development and the people's standard of living have been obviously increased. The problems of food and clothing of the 1.1 billion people have basically been solved, and our country has become a socialist country with the beginnings of prosperity. A strategic task for our economic development in the future is to

reach the level of being comparatively well off by the end of this century and the level of well being developed in the mid-2100's. This is a magnificent goal. How will we attain this goal then? It is still necessary to rely on our own efforts and rely on the spirit of plain living and hard work under the leadership of the party. "Looking at all the previous states, families, and people, we can find plain living and hard work as the reason for success and luxurious living and extravagance in all those who failed." This proverb of our forefathers tells us: If a country has discarded the merit of plain living and is infatuated with extravagance, it is of no promise at all. Only by working industriously and frugally and pioneering a great cause through arduous efforts can we achieve one success after another. Our country has a large population but a weak economic basis. The per capita possession of resources is very low, and the per capita GNP is still among the lowest in the world. Both our economic and social development are faced with many difficulties. Therefore, although we are leading a better life today, we must still emphasize being hard-working and thrifty. We must encourage doing everything industriously and thrifitly and make plain living and hard work a good atmosphere throughout the entire society. As many problems have emerged in the economic field over the past few years, we must make greater efforts in the current period of rectification and improvement of the national economy. The central authorities require us to prepare for living a hard life in the next few years, especially to take very resolute measures to reduce the scope of investment in fixed assets and continue to cease or delay the construction of large numbers of capital construction projects. This is entirely correct. It is a key to overcoming the current economic difficulties. All localities and departments must submit to the overall situation and make up their minds to solve this problem. Each doing things in his own way and selfish departmentalism are not allowed. We must also make great efforts to increase production and practice economy, and to increase revenue and cut down expenditure. As when encouraging people to save every coin to support the war in the time of war, we must encourage people to save every fen of money, every liang of grain, every kilowatt of electric power, and every drop of water to support the construction of socialist modernization. All individuals, families, and collectives, as well as the state, must do so.

The spirit of plain living and hard work does not merely mean being hardworking and thrifty. It has a more profound meaning, that is, it is a spirit of making advances and utter devotion that is characterized by fearing no difficulties, fearing no sacrifices, and fighting indomitably for the common interests and common ideal of the state, the nation, and the people, and for the development of the socialist cause. In this sense, in the entire historical stage of socialism, people from all walks of life and working on all fronts who love the motherland and wish to see a prosperous motherland should possess and develop this spirit from generation to generation. Practice has proved that provided we arm the whole

party and the whole people with this spirit, a powerful material strength will surely be created, which is capable of resisting any natural or social storms, and creating every kind of miracle. Originally we did not have the nuclear industry nor the aeronautic industry. But the vast numbers of scientists, technicians, and workers made great efforts to build up these industries from scratch. They overcame the pressure from the unilateral tearing up of contracts and the withdrawal of all experts by the aiding country, and defeated many difficulties that are hard to imagine. As a result, the nuclear industry and the aeronautic industry developed rapidly from scratch and from small to large in our country. At present, China has become one of the most advanced countries in these two spheres and one of the very few countries having a comparatively perfect industrial system of nuclear science and technology, and aeronautic science and technology. Before liberation, "imported oil" monopolized China's petroleum market. In 1949, the total crude oil output of our country was only 120,000 tons. After liberation, thanks to the arduous efforts of the geological workers, represented by Li Siguang, an outstanding geologist, rich oil resources were found in our country. The vast numbers of oil workers, represented by "iron man" Wang Jinxi and others, going from south to north and starting with "rammed-earth construction," successfully built several large oil fields in our country. Now our country is capable of producing more than 130 million tons of crude oil a year and has thus become one of the major oil-producing countries. The crude oil and processed oil we produce are more than enough for self-sufficiency. Some of them can be exported. In the Lanzhou Desert Research Institute, an institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, more than 200 scientists and technicians have been working in the desert control experimental stations for many years under the personal leadership of the institute leaders and experts. Conditions are very hard, but they are carrying out scientific research with one heart and one mind and have made important contributions to the cause of controlling deserts. Thanks to their efforts, China has become an advanced country in the field of desert control and research work. The institute has been commended by the state many times. In 1988, it was cited as a "global advanced unit" by the United Nations environmental office. The comrades in all these departments have a kind of spiritual strength. They never seek personal gain and fame, and are always working selflessly and devotedly for their lofty ideals. Practice proves that all successful units and people have been working very hard for a long time, and that all units and people who want to succeed must also work very hard for a long time. This applies not only to departments of production and science and technology, but also to those responsible for ideological matters. Take the work of political ideology on youths as an instance. This is not an easy task if we really want to make the work successful. Workers in this field must go deep among the youths, befriend them, engage them in conversations in an equal, sincere, and frank manner, exchange viewpoints with them, expose

them to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in a way that is pinpointing as well as acceptable to youths, and answer questions of concern to them. These workers must recognize that young men are ambitious, and, out of the whole society, the most active and vigorous and least conservatively thinking force. On the other hand, they must point out, in a sincere and frank manner, their inadequacies, make strict demands, and give them correct guidance. These workers must continue to develop the past good tradition in political ideological work, reforming and innovating it along with the development of the times. This is quite a delicate task. It demands much skill, an arduous spirit, and an intensive study which requires the concentration of the whole mind. Research in various social sciences must, similarly, be guided by the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. It must concentrate on the new conditions and new problems that have appeared under the new situation. Moreover it must come up with convincing, scientific analyses based on a combination of theory and practice. Achievement comes from hard work, and arduous struggle is needed in a social science research field. In fact a spirit of arduous struggle is needed in any kind of work, for without it there would not be any achievement.

It is of particular relevance to lay stress on the spirit of arduous struggle under the situation of reform and opening up. Persistence in reform and opening up to the outside world is a general policy in our reconstruction. As international economic relations are increasingly interrelated, it would be well-nigh impossible for any country to develop under a closed-door policy. Foundations in many areas in our country are weak—which is why we should work harder to learn and import advanced scientific technologies from developed countries around the world, whether they are socialist countries or capitalist ones; to learn their sciences, economic sciences, and their administrative and management experiences, which reveal laws in socialized, large-scale production, and everything from them as long as it is good for us. We will make sure that we have really mastered the tricks. Meanwhile, we should also be working on development and innovation in order to speed up our socialist modernization. This is a very complicated and difficult mission, which demands strenuous efforts and arduous struggle. In importing foreign technology or equipment, we need to be cautious, highly selective, and stringently economical, spending our limited foreign exchange funds on only the most pressing areas. The fact is that there has been enormous wastage in importing foreign equipment, for instance blindly and repetitiously importing foreign production plants or equipment, or those we are fully capable of producing ourselves. There were cases where we purchased equipment made by ourselves. We spent enormous sums of foreign exchange importing a large number of limousines, domestic electric appliances, and even cosmetics, tobacco and wines and other beverages. All this seriously deviated from the spirit of arduous struggle and has

incurred the wrath of the masses. We should take this as a lesson and avoid it in the future. Inevitably, unhealthy things will accompany the opening up to the outside world, about which we should be clear-minded and against which we should strengthen our immunity system and our vigilance. If we are not sufficiently firm politically, and forget, as a result, our spirit of arduous struggle, we will drift into a vicious path, find ourselves vulnerable to various kinds of sugar-coated bullets, and finally become a captive of bourgeois liberalization and corrupted thinking.

Will there be a need for arduous struggle in the future, when our living standards have improved to a comparatively well-off level or to that enjoyed by moderately developed countries? Development of a society never stops, and there is no end to human progress. We are always faced with targets which we keep struggling for, and there will never be a day when we can abandon the spirit of arduous struggle. This is true even when we attain communism. In whatever stages of social development, the spirit of arduous struggle will always be a motive force, for economic growth as well as progress across society; while indulgence in a life of slothful ease or extravagance would only corrupt the general mood of society, sap people's will to fight, and become itself an obstacle to social progress. In a report I read from a newspaper, Switzerland attaches a high importance to recycling. The Swiss make paper pulps from discarded books and newspapers, and the result is that paper pulp imports have been cut by 60 percent. Even people from rich countries have kept a habit of frugality. For our part, the Chinese nationals are renowned for their tradition of thrift. Most of the people in our country are economical. However, over the last few years the unhealthy tendency of neglecting thrift and "evaluating everything in terms of money" have made its way into a number of units and comrades. In some localities and departments the tendency has become quite serious. A story published by a newspaper, entitled "Waste Paper—The State Imports It, Factories Are Looking For It, While the Masses Have a Hard Time Selling It," revealed that while people complained about the difficulties in selling waste paper, paper factories were spending vast amounts of foreign exchanges importing paper pulps. Contrast this with the practice in Switzerland, and we have some serious thinking to do. Our present production level lags far behind developed countries, but for some people the order of the day is to compete among themselves in little luxuries of life and in "high consumption." They chase after "quality" in everything they wear, eat, travel on, and use, and where they live, priding themselves on the consumption of imported goods. Such practice not only contradicts sharply with the national situation in our country, but also perverts party style and the general mood of society. Our country's general living standards are still relatively low, and in any case could only be improved along with the development of the national economy. The unhealthy "high consumption" tendency mentioned above should be curbed, otherwise it would lead to untold damage.

The personal practice by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, such as Comrade Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, have set for us a model example of arduous struggle. They unreservedly dedicated their whole lives to the arduous struggle of leading the people of the whole country toward national liberation, independence and prosperity, and fighting for the happiness of the people. The frugal, humble practice and the habit of hard work in their work and daily lives have become moving tales and edifying stories among the people. The spirit of arduous struggle, and the brilliant revolutionary theories of the revolutionaries of the older generation have become the spiritual treasure for the whole party and the people of the whole country. The new leadership collective, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the center, has vigorously advocated a spirit of arduous struggle, and has set a good beginning by adopting some concrete measures in building a corruption-free system. My wish is that the party and society could work as a whole in vigorously giving play to the spirit of arduous struggle and upholding the four cardinal principles; and that everybody, from the central authorities to localities, and from leading cadres to the masses, will start taking pride in diligence, thrift, hard work, humbleness, positiveness and unselfish dedication, and viewing as shame, extravagance, wastage, luxurious and corrupt lifestyle, following the beaten path, and indulgence in sloth. In this way the spirit of arduous struggle will develop into a major current in our country, and will continue from generation to generation along with the continuous progress of our undertakings.

Outspoken Chongqing Lecturer Convicted

HK1010042389 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
10 Oct 89 p 2

[“Special” dispatch: “A Lecturer in Chongqing City Is Charged With Counterrevolutionary Offense for Keeping Name Cards of Hong Kong and Macao Public Figures”]

[Text] An unconfirmed news report said the Chinese communist authorities, while handing down a document calling on the whole party to study Jiang Zemin's National Day speech, also provided some documents as guides for the handling of dissidents. The Chinese communist authorities had originally planned on basically completing the investigation by the end of November. But after Jiang Zemin's National Day speech, the pace of investigation work was stepped up.

During the period of the democratic movement, Chongqing City, an important industrial and commercial center in Southwest China, witnessed relative stability. But after the “4 June” incident, the Chongqing City CPC Committee still established an anti-turmoil command headquarters responsible for ferreting out dissidents. Various units also set up investigation groups. Xiao Yang, secretary of the Chongqing City CPC Committee, revealed that Chongqing City had investigated more than 30 people according to the law. So far none had

been subjected to severe punishment. Most of the people had been successively released. Those found guilty were mostly sentenced to detention from a dozen days to a few months.

But the 14 September CHONGQING WAN BAO carried a story that contradicted with what Xiao Yang said. That story in CHONGQING WAN BAO about those arrested revealed that nine "law-breaking criminals" were given sentences ranging from detention to education through labor at a mass rally on 19 September. Heading the list of the nine people was 34-year-old Xun Jiansheng. He was the only intellectual so far put under arrest in Chongqing City. The report said that Xun Jiansheng was originally a lecturer at a provincial CYL school. After the suppression of the counterrevolutionary riot in Beijing, he openly carried out counterrevolutionary publicity and instigation in classrooms, maliciously attacking the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and fabricating stories to smear the Chinese Communist Party and the PLA. The aim was to negate the leadership of the party and negate the socialist system and to subvert the People's Republic of China. His behavior had constituted the crime of counterrevolutionary propaganda and instigation. With the approval of the district procuratorate, he was placed under arrest according to the law.

But well-informed sources revealed that Xun Jiansheng was arrested entirely because of what he said. He had in a classroom said the words: "Several hundred to several thousand people have died in Beijing." He was reported on by students. He himself was a Chinese Communist Party member, giving lectures in Marxism-Leninism at the Sichuan Provincial CYL School. During the period of the student movement, he did not participate in demonstrations, hunger strikes, or any other activities. In ordinary times, he seldom spoke. This time he was charged with the "crime of counterrevolutionary instigation." Those close to him said that it was sheerly a case of conscience and emotion! Xun Jiansheng had now been expelled from the party and relieved of public duties. He was put in a detention center. Once convicted, he might be sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment or even life imprisonment. That day he was arrested, the public security authorities ransacked his home. As no evidence about the organization and conduct of conspiratorial activities had been found, the only thing that could be done was to confiscate the copy of SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO and name cards of Hong Kong and Macao public figures found in his home. Xun Jiansheng was then confined to the car parked outside his home. But his family members did not know a thing. They were not told about the mass rally announcing the arrest. They learned of the arrest on television.

Of the other seven people, six were accused of the "crime of willfully inflicting injuries and disturbing public order." They were sentenced to detention and education through labor for 2 or 3 years. They were mostly workers. Another was a youth waiting for employment. He was arrested for the crime of disturbing social order.

But Xiao Yang, secretary of the Chongqing City CPC Committee, denied that of the nine people in question, one was a teacher. He also said that the nine persons were mostly criminals blocking the way of automobiles and damaging their tires. They had intercepted 100 vehicles and this must be investigated.

It was learned that Xiao Yang had taken things in stride during the student movement. This had indirectly reduced the number of people as targets of attack. But now with pressure brought to bear from the central authorities, Chongqing City had to further step up the work of investigation. It was learned that the Chinese Communist "Chongqing City Discipline-Inspection Committee" had originally planned to hold a "balancing" meeting before the 1 October National Day to discuss such thing as the list of those to be arrested, an increase or decrease in those important figures subject to investigation, the assignment of jobs, and so forth. But later this was somehow delayed. Xiao Yang himself said that Chongqing would no longer arrest people just for the sake of an arrest.

According to Xiao Yang, the investigation movement in Chongqing City would probably end by the end of this year. Investigation would focus on party and government organs and not on schools. Some well-informed people said that in May and June, the cadres of many party and government organs in Chongqing City had taken to the streets holding demonstrations and voicing support for Beijing students.

Beijing University President Interviewed

OW710155989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1540 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA)—Wu Shuqing, the new president of Beijing University (Beida), said today that his university will encourage its students to carry on the traditional pioneering spirit in their academic pursuits while helping them understand socialist democracy and freedom.

Wu made the remarks here today in an interview with Beijing-based foreign correspondents, according to university authorities.

He said college authorities will strengthen the education in patriotism, collectivism, socialism and self-reliance and hard work, and help students understand how to push forward the political as well as economic reforms in China without going astray from socialism.

The 57-year-old president was vice-president of the People's University of China before he assumed the presidency of Beida last August.

He told reporters that he was no more than a scholar without any political background, adding he had devoted himself to research on economic theories since 1952.

The new president said that it is a Beida tradition that most of its graduates should have both broad academic knowledge and a resolute and correct political orientation.

He held that students in China can fully accept the orientation and principles of scientific socialism.

Wu attributed this year's reduction in new enrollment at Beida to the campus's poor logistical conditions, including classrooms and dormitories.

However, Wu said that enrollment will surely increase next year.

The president said that the forthcoming military and political training for freshmen of the university is an experiment. The freshmen will spend one-third of their time on military training while two-thirds will be devoted to political and cultural courses, including English, Chinese and the history of the Chinese revolution, he said.

Asked about students studying abroad, Wu said his university will train more doctoral and master's degree candidates along with improving academic levels at the university.

He said this does not mean there is any change in the policy of sending students abroad, adding his university will continue to send students to study abroad.

These students will focus on new and interdisciplinary fields of study in more countries, instead of a limited number of countries, he said.

Prosecutors Discuss Handling Anticorruption Cases

OW0810042489 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] [Video shows wide shot of a conference room in which approximately 200 people are seated, followed by closeup shot of Liu Fuzhi speaking; the camera also pans those present] The first national meeting of procuratorial organs investigating embezzlement and bribery cases was held in Beijing from 22 to 28 September. Liu Fuzhi, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, attended and addressed the meeting.

The struggle against embezzlement and bribery is an important part of the general anticorruption task put forward by the party Central Committee, while the investigation of criminal embezzlement and bribery cases is the most basic and important part of the struggle. China has achieved remarkable successes in investigating embezzlement and bribery cases in the last few years. The procuratorial organs at various levels, striving to uncover and punish criminals, have improved their work style and efficiency in investigating and handling criminal cases under correct guidelines.

The meeting summarized the experiences gained in investigating embezzlement and bribery cases the last few years. Those present at the meeting pledged to

implement in a serious way the guidelines of the meeting, strive to crack a number of major embezzlement and bribery cases, and make even greater contributions to accomplishing the anticorruption task put forward by the party Central Committee.

Authorities Respond to Call for Clean Government

OW0910024489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1507 GMT 8 Oct 89

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA)—The departments concerned under the CPC Central Committee and the State Council attach importance to proposals made by some members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] for ensuring a clean government. Up to now, all the proposals have been duly handled, some of them have been put into practice, and the initiators have been answered.

A proposal made by Yang Ximei and Ma Pinfang, members of the CPPCC National Committee, calls for constantly improving the legal system, enforcing the law, and punishing those who violate law and discipline in the course of the structural reform. In its reply to the two CPPCC National Committee members, the Ministry of Supervision told them about some regulations and provisions that it has prepared or is preparing. According to the ministry, additional measures and instructions will be published successively to improve the legal system and to maintain a clean government.

Responding to the proposal on “punishing according to the law any cadres in the ruling party who abuse their power to seek private gains,” also made by Yang Ximei, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission said that it has called on the party's discipline inspection organs at various levels to increase contacts, exchange information, and cooperate with judicial departments when they mete out party disciplinary actions against party members who seriously violate law and discipline. The commission also said that criminal offenses committed by party members shall be handled according to the law by the judicial organs and that party discipline inspection organs should provide the judicial organs with relevant personnel information in accordance with the pertinent regulations.

Minister Says Reforms To Serve Austerity Program

HK0910060289 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) in English 9 Oct 89 p 4

[Text] Chinese reforms must serve the needs of the present austerity programme, said Gao Shangquan, vice-minister of the State Commission for the Restructuring of Economic Systems.

Gao said at the meeting [2-3 Oct symposium on Sino-foreign economic cooperation] that all Chinese reform

measures must contribute to economic and social stability by supporting government efforts at cutting down on demand, increasing supply and curbing inflation.

For this, the vice-minister listed a few major tasks for the present Chinese reform drive:

First, deepen enterprise reform with emphasis on the major State-owned enterprises.

Gao said that since those enterprises account for almost 80 percent of the government's revenue, enterprise reform will stress their strengthening.

They will get favourable treatment in the supply of energy, raw materials, funds and transport.

During the reform, the director (manager) responsibility system and contracting will be continued in State-owned enterprises and there will be more participation by workers in democratic management.

The government will also encourage mergers among enterprises and setting up of more enterprise groups.

Second, curb consumer demand and alleviate the unfair distribution of incomes.

The government will investigate and correct policies that give full or partial exemption of taxes. All kinds of incomes, including those earned by schools, hospitals, research institutes, contractors and company employees, will be checked up on. Taxation of high-income people such as private entrepreneurs will be strictly enforced. Institution spending and purchases will be controlled and people will be encouraged to deposit more in banks.

Third, strengthen and improve controls on the economy.

The scope of investment by local governments will be smaller and powers by local governments will be redefined.

The central government will increase the share of its revenue in the national income so as to enhance its ability to effect macro-economic controls.

Fourth, continue experiments in reform measures and sum up the experience gained therefrom.

In experimenting with share-holding systems, the government will insist on the dominant position of public instead of private ownership.

Fifth, continue international cooperation and exchanges in economic and technological fields.

While the reform has brought about major achievements in the last 10 years, it has also made some obvious mistakes, Gao said.

For instance, there was lack of continuity in upholding the four cardinal principles; people were not prepared for the difficulty and complexity of the reform; there was insufficient macro-economic management; and unfair income distribution emerged.

Gao stressed, though, that all these problems would not be used to negate the "great achievements of the 10-year reform and open door policy."

Norms of State-to-State Relations Examined

OW0910092389 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 41, 9-15 Oct 89 p 4

[“Notes From the Editors” column by Guo Ji: “Adhering to the Norms in State-to-State Relations”]

[Text] Since the quelling of the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing, the international community has gradually obtained a comprehensive and objective understanding about the truth and nature of the events that happened in China. Consequently, rumours and lies are losing their currency.

More and more countries have expressed the view that the actions taken by the Chinese government to put down the rebellion were understandable and have given their support. Now the attitude of some countries towards China is changing and they are preparing to resume political, economic and cultural ties. This is welcome and we see it as wise and realistic.

However, some people in Western countries have voiced a different view. They have openly proposed that the restoration and development of relations with China should depend on the Chinese government first respecting fundamental human rights and carrying out genuine reform and opening up to the outside world. They have even argued for the exchange of economic co-operation for their so-called democracy. At the recent summit of the seven Western industrial countries, their leaders adopted a so-called resolution on the “Chinese issue” which bluntly condemned China to create certain conditions as the basis for resuming relations. In their policies towards China, certain rulers of Western countries recklessly want to force China to change its domestic policy as a precondition for improving relations. This is very unusual in international relations.

In international affairs, state-to-state relations should be on the basis of equality. No country has the right to interfere in another country's internal affairs or make use of this interference as a precondition for improving relations. The raising of such preconditions is out-and-out power politics and hegemonism.

The Five Principle of Peaceful Coexistence (mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence), initiated by China and some other countries, were solemnly written into the communique of the Bandung Conference in 1955. As time has gone on, the principles, as the opposite of power politics, have progressively won their way into the hearts of more people and been widely welcomed in the world. Over more than 30 years, these principles have undergone all sorts of

trials and have been proven a correct formula for handling relations between countries. It is of great importance for world peace and stability to adhere to these principles. Violations of these principles may give rise to contradictions and conflicts and may even lead to wars.

At present, it is worth noting that some people are spreading the view that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are outdated and that "human rights" are the prevailing value. They intervene in other countries' internal affairs under the cloak of "concern for human rights." This is most harmful.

Because of different social systems, ideologies and values as well as different cultural traditions and customs, it is natural for different countries to understand human rights differently. The Chinese government has always paid attention to the question of human rights. China's Constitution and laws guarantee Chinese citizens the enjoyment of broad rights, including various individual rights. But human rights are not absolute. The exercise of any right and freedom is both guaranteed as well as restricted by laws. The quelling by the Chinese government of a counter-revolutionary rebellion in accordance with the Constitution and the law, and human rights, are two things different in character. The present problem is that some people in Western countries always regard their value concepts as absolute truth and the norms that must be commonly observed in the international community, and judge and interfere in other countries' internal affairs according to these criteria. This is an expression of power politics.

If each country forces its own social system and value concepts on others, where can the norms for international relations be found? And will not the world be in a mess? It is clear that the aim of some Western countries is interference in other countries' internal affairs and not the human rights about which they talk so glibly. This shows that there is still a sharp struggle around the question of whether to keep or oppose the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. At the same time, it again proves that these five principles are not antiquated, but have a still more urgent practical significance today. Deng Xiaoping said recently that "the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence should become the norms for resolving international political and economic issues" and has advocated the establishment of a new international political order on this basis.

No matter what happens, the Chinese government and people will, as always, maintain the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, adhere to the norms for international relations and positively develop friendly and cooperative relations with other countries. China will not accept the preconditions that Western countries attempt to impose. At present, relations between some Western countries and China show some abnormalities, but it is not China's fault. In order to become a prosperous country, China will continue its reform and opening to the outside world and will not again close the door that has been opened. The key to the restoration and development of

normal relations between Western Countries and China is for Western countries to abandon their prejudices, exercise foresight and adopt a sensible China policy starting from their long-term interests.

Newspaper Article Views Class Struggle

OW0810182489 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 11 Sep 89 p 3

[Article by Dong Jingquan (5516 0079 3123): "The Main Characteristics of Class Struggle in China at the Present Stage"]

[Text] The recent upheaval and counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing show that class struggle still exists in certain spheres, even though it is no longer the main social contradiction in China at the present stage of the development of the socialist society. This is a fact independent from people's subjective will, and we will eat our own bitter fruit if we try not to face it squarely. The proper attitude should be: Earnestly study the main characteristics and the basic laws of class struggle at the present stage; accurately assess the situation of class struggle; and carry out class struggle properly so that we can remove the barriers blocking the way to socialist reform, openness, and modernization. In my view, China's class struggle at the present stage has these three main characteristics.

1. The ideological and political sphere is the major battlefield of class struggle at the present stage in China, and this struggle is epitomized by the struggle between those who advocate bourgeois liberalization and those who oppose it.

In China, the political rule of the bourgeoisie has long been overthrown, the state machinery has long been in the hands of the proletariat, and the old economic foundation of the bourgeoisie has also been destroyed through the confiscation of the bureaucratic capital and the socialist transformation of capitalist businesses in 1956. Although private capitalist enterprises have appeared in recent years, they merely supplement the socialist, public-owned economy and have not assumed the dominant role.

However, the strength of capitalism is considerable—and it should by no means be underestimated—in the ideological and cultural sphere. The reasons for this are: First, ideology and culture are relatively stable and independent entities which did not immediately vanish along with the destruction of the economic foundation and the political superstructure on which they grew. Although the history of the propagation of bourgeois ideology and culture is short in China, as an ideology of the exploiting classes, it is a closely related brother of the longstanding and deeply rooted feudalistic ideology and culture in resisting the socialist culture of the proletariat (unlike what some people say that they are "as incompatible as water and fire"). This combination has undoubtedly strengthened the capitalist ideological and cultural bastion. Second, ever since the nation embarked

on reform and opening to the outside world, bourgeois ideology and culture (of course, they have certain rational things which we should learn) have inevitably found their way into our country. In recent years liberal, bourgeois ideas have inundated our land in the name of "reform" and "renovation," taking advantage of our lack of control and our mistakes on this front. Third, the serious setbacks and mistakes that certain socialist countries have encountered or made on their way to modernization and reform in the past 20 years have created an illusion in people's minds that sizable, socialized production and modernization are associated with bourgeois ideology and culture and not with socialist ideology and culture which develop under the guidance of Marxism. Such an illusion has also facilitated the inundation of liberal, bourgeois ideas in China.

If we take a hard look at the situation in recent years, we can see the shocking state of the development of liberal, bourgeois ideas in the nation's ideological and cultural sphere. Our cultural market was overwhelmed by illegal publications, books, and video and audio tapes portraying obscenity and violence. Some newspapers, journals, and publishing houses produced large quantities of articles and books which propagate bourgeois ideologies, theories, and views; and they virtually became the media and bastions for propagating liberal, bourgeois ideas. The classrooms of certain schools of higher education also became places for propagating liberal, bourgeois ideas. At certain "salons" and symposiums, Marxist viewpoints were sneered at and booed, whereas liberal, bourgeois ideas were hailed and applauded. Some time ago when the press was out of control, a number of newspapers, journals, radio stations, and television stations banged the drum for the upheaval and added fuel to it. A more serious situation could be observed in our ideological and political work, about which the proletariat used to be proud and thought that that was where it excelled. It was seriously devastated under the banner of "reform" during the last 2 years. Consequently, some party member-cadres were disarmed ideologically, and certain ideological bastions were taken over by bourgeois ideologies. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out more than 30 years ago: "The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie. In this respect, the question of which will win out, socialism or capitalism, is still not really settled." This observation is still valid today.

Ideology and culture have many levels and facets. The ideology and culture here refer to those ideologies which collectively reflect class interests and demands or those ideologies which have a very strong political nature. Specifically, in this area there is the sharp confrontation between the four cardinal principles and bourgeois liberalization. The four cardinal principles are the foundation of our country, they are the "guardian angels" and the lifeblood of the proletarian camp; and if these principles are shaken, the political, economic, ideological, and cultural fronts of the proletariat would all crumble. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed

out: "If any one of the four cardinal principles is shaken, then the entire socialist cause and the entire modernization drive would also be shaken."

As a sociopolitical ideological trend, bourgeois liberalization is extremely harmful. People influenced by this trend will consciously or unconsciously become captives of the bourgeoisie and even become its "fighters" or accessories in attacking the Communist Party and subverting socialism. This has been vividly illustrated by the recent political upheaval and counterrevolutionary rebellion. If liberal, bourgeois ideas are able to seriously corrode the Communists, especially those working at the highest decisionmaking level, then there is the potential danger that the Communist Party would be turned into a party executing bourgeois policies and that the socialist government would become a bourgeois government. By then, the natures of the party and the government would be totally different even though their names may still be the same. Under ordinary circumstances, bourgeois liberalization exists as a social idea; but if this idea is able to inundate the land, it will become a political force that rivals the Communist Party and the socialist force under its leadership and the situation will also develop into one in which two classes fight against each other in the political sphere, and the struggle may even be a bloody one. Thus, our struggle with the bourgeoisie is also a political struggle of fighting for successors, for winning over and strengthening the revolutionary ranks of the proletariat, and for safeguarding the great socialist achievements and the People's Republic.

2. Another important characteristic of the class struggle at the present stage can be observed from the efforts of the proponents of bourgeois liberalization who promote capitalism in the name of carrying out reform and opening the country to the outside world, or even in the name of upholding the four cardinal principles but having their substance changed.

Flaunting the banner of restructuring the economic system, some people who obstinately uphold bourgeois liberalization want to substitute the dominant role played by socialist public ownership with privatization, and they want to replace regulation by state plans with a free market system. Su Shaozhi said clearly that the settlement of the issue of ownership is the next key step of economic reform. He said: "We should have a mechanism with which cash can be turned into capital. To put it more clearly, this mechanism is privatization." Some people proposed: "No one economic ingredient should be allowed to assume the dominant role at the present stage." They added: "There should be absolutely no restrictions to the growth of the nonsocialist economic ingredients. There is nothing to worry about if their growth exceeds that of the public-owned economy by several times, a dozen times, or even dozens of times. The current situation shows that we should rather worry about the excessively strong force that impedes the development of the nonsocialist economy than about the excessive speed of the development!" This is tantamount to proposing that privatization should be the dominant

economic ingredient in China. Some people asserted that "privatization is the effective way to bring China out of poverty and backwardness." Some others pointed out that, in order to achieve modernization, China should create a middle class through the development of private economy. It is clear that this middle class will be the new bourgeoisie which will support the capitalist system.

Under the banner of restructuring the political system, these people also advocated political pluralization and a multiparty system, trying to form a bourgeois opposition party to replace the CPC leadership. The Beijing Aviation Institute proposed in a small-character poster the formation of a "multiparty system with primarily these three parties," a "reformist Communist Party," a "democratic party under the organization of the 'Federation of Democratic Parties'...," and the "Chinese Kuomintang" on Taiwan. Some people said: "The key to political reform in socialist countries today lies in whether their communist parties have the determination and courage to carry out a thoroughgoing self-reform. Theoretically speaking, the hallmark of success or failure in reform lies in whether there is a balancing system and a pluralistic political system." Apparently, by proposing the launching of a "thoroughgoing self-reform," these people wanted to move the "three-power system" and the multiparty system of the West to China, and they certainly did not mean that the CPC should improve its organization so that it can provide stronger leadership over modernization. Under the current situation in which there is yet to be an opposition party in China, some people incited: "All democratic parties should clearly realize that they are entities representing the political interests of various quarters, and they should have clearly defined political platforms." These people also said that "democratic parties should be allowed to develop without restrictions." While proposing that a powerful middle class should come into being during the course of economic reform in China, they also realized that an opposition party that can rival the CPC will emerge on China's political stage as soon as this middle class achieves economic stability, understands its class attributes, has matured class consciousness, and is eager to express its class interests. From the wild attempts of the conspirators and organizers of the recent political upheaval to force the party and the government to accept their political programs and recognize all illegitimate organizations formed during the upheaval, we can easily see their eagerness to form an opposition party and their evil intention to force the Communist Party to step down.

Under the banner of reforming the ideological and cultural system, these people advocated ideological and cultural pluralization in order to eliminate the CPC's leadership on that front. They also advocated the so-called "theory of equal rights" [ping quan lun 1627 2938 6158] in an attempt to remove Marxism from its dominant position.

On the issue of opening the country to the outside world, some people said: "Japan was successful in opening to

the outside world because it adopted the operational mechanisms of advanced societies, whereas China only saw their means and tools." They added that "adopting the operational mechanisms of advanced societies is thoroughgoing openness, whereas adopting only the means and the tools is shallow openness," saying: "Thoroughgoing openness is a blessing and shallow openness is a scourge." It is obvious that, by flaunting the banner of opening to the outside world, they wildly attempted to introduce the sociopolitical system of the West directly into China and turn China into a capitalist country and a dependent of the international bourgeoisie. Their open policy may be a blessing for the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, but it definitely is a scourge to the Chinese laboring people and the Chinese nation!

While they also pledged to "support" the four cardinal principles out of strategic consideration, they proceeded to change and distort their substance. They erased the basic characteristics of the socialist course and turned it into an empty shell devoid of any significant substance. As for party leadership, they abolished the CPC's leading role in the organizational and ideological spheres and severely weakened its political leadership through disparaging and abolishing ideological and political work. As for the people's democratic dictatorship, they reduced its sharpness as being a tool for struggle by advertising the "theory of the dying out of the class struggle" and promoting bourgeois democracy, freedom, and human rights. They ignored the unity of the revolutionary and scientific natures of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and their universal significance in guiding revolution and construction and unilaterally emphasized the so-called critical, pluralistic, and open natures of Marxism. As for the critical nature of Marxism, Su Shaozhi admitted that it can be "observed from Marxism's self-critical nature" and not from its denunciation of the erroneous thinking of the hostile camp and our own camp. Consequently, they overturned virtually each and every Marxist theory and basic precept. They distorted the four cardinal principles so much that they created among the people an enormous ideological chaos vividly described by this jingle: "Socialism leads us nowhere, strong party leadership is rare, while people's democratic dictatorship needs its objects, Marxism and Leninism are something that can be spared." In short, they emasculated the spirit of the four cardinal principles and ignored the political prerequisites of reform and openness.

Why did the proponents of bourgeois liberalization also flaunt the banner of supporting reform, openness, and the four cardinal principles while advocating capitalism? This is because the four cardinal principles and the two basic points, namely reform and openness, are the basic guarantee for achieving socialist modernization in China and are deeply rooted in the minds of the people. They did so because they knew that, by draping themselves in the banner, not only could they conceal their real intention of opposing the reform and open policy and vilifying the four cardinal principle and hoodwink the

misinformed people into following them, but they could also label those who criticized, exposed, and opposed them and say they were being "mentally ossified" and "conservative" and were "opposing reform."

3. Still another characteristic of the class struggle at the present stage is the overlapping of contradictions between the enemy and ourselves with contradictions among the people, the overlapping of contradictions within the party with contradictions outside the party, and the overlapping of domestic contradictions with international contradictions. When they are woven together, these contradictions have become highly complex matters; and since the differences between various fronts are not very clear, knowing a struggle or waging one has become more difficult. This characteristic was particularly pronounced during the recent upheaval and rebellion.

The mistakes we made during reforms and construction in recent years and the corrupt practices among party members, especially among some of those in leading positions, have evoked strong resentment among people of most strata, including students, and some people among them have lost their confidence in the party and the government. Such a sentiment could be observed from the hundreds of thousands of people who took to the streets during the recent upheaval. These people, however, were different from the conspirators and organizers of the rebellion and from the handful of villains who took part in the rebellion. The performance of the former represented the contradictions among the people, and the performance of the latter represented the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. However, during the parades and the rebellion, these people mingled with one another and could not be easily distinguished. Even today when the rebellion has been suppressed, we still face the problem of distinguishing between the two different types of people: those who took part in the upheaval and those who took part in the rebellion.

In recent years the viewpoint that class struggle in society will certainly find its expression within the party has been criticized as being a "leftist" viewpoint. It seems now that we should reexamine whether this is a correct judgment. We should oppose these two viewpoints: first, the viewpoint that all ideological differences within the party are an expression of class struggle within the party; and second, the viewpoint that all ideological differences within the party are not an expression of class struggle within the party, and that under no circumstances can class struggle in society find its expression within the party. Although the party is the vanguard of the working class, it does not exist in a vacuum. Because class struggles at home and abroad are extremely complex issues, class struggle will inevitably find its expression in the party, primarily in ideological differences among party members. At the present stage such differences include arguments on whether there should be privatization, whether we should have political pluralization and a multiparty system, whether we should unequivocally oppose bourgeois liberalization, and whether there is the

struggle between the two lines during the course of reform and opening to the outside world. It is true that comrades within the party do have many normal arguments on issues not related to class struggle. These arguments have nothing to do with major political principles, nor with the formulation and the execution of policies for implementing these major political principles. If we consider these normal arguments as an expression of class struggle and then proceed to denounce and fight it as if it were a struggle of principle and a two-line struggle, then we would commit a "leftist" mistake; and if we fail to know that ideological differences relevant to major political principles is an expression of class struggle within the party, we would commit a rightist mistake. Comrades Deng Xiaoping pointed out several years ago: "An extremely small number of people are creating a trend in society to be skeptical of or oppose the four cardinal principles; and some comrades within the party, rather than recognizing the dangerous nature of this trend, support it directly or indirectly to a certain extent." The inundation of liberal, bourgeois ideas in 1986 and this year, which developed into an upheaval and rebellion, had everything to do with the very small number of decisionmaking people in the party who abetted, encouraged, and supported such lawlessness. That was entirely an expression of class struggle in society within the party.

Such a class struggle also finds expression in the overlapping of contradictions at home and contradictions abroad. No matter how vigorous and complex their internal struggles may be, the international bourgeoisie, including the reactionary forces abroad, have always been in league whenever they have to deal with the proletariat and the socialist front. Following the bankruptcy of their strategies of strangulating and containment, they have now become more inclined to adopting a strategy dominated by "peaceful evolution." The U.S. strategy of transcending containment [chao yue e zhi 6389 6390 6666 045], West Europe's strategy of fusion [rong he 5816 0678], and Taiwan's flexible strategy are different forms of expression of the strategy. In an attempt to achieve the peaceful evolution without having to fight, the reactionary forces of the international bourgeoisie have been using economic assistance as a lure. Also, under the banner of advocating freedom, democracy, and human rights and through carrying out their well-planned activities for promoting multilateral exchanges, they have infiltrated into socialist countries' ideological, cultural, and political spheres; supported and fostered the development of all sorts of anticommunist and antisocialist forces; and even got involved in their upheavals meant to overthrow their governments. They have also tried to take advantage of the overflowing liberal, bourgeois ideas to reverse the course of reform and openness in the hope that there will be a gradual mutation within the parties and governments of socialist countries. Thus, the struggles for and against peaceful evolution is an important part of the international

struggle between two confronting classes—the proletariat and bourgeoisie—and between two diametrically opposed systems—socialism and capitalism.

The intertwining of these contradictions—contradictions between the enemy and ourselves, contradictions among the people, contradictions within and outside the party, and contradictions at home and abroad—has created a highly complex situation of class struggle in China at the present stage. The struggles for and against peaceful evolution are the focus of all contradictions, and these struggles are also the crux of the class struggle at the present stage in China. This being the case, our struggle against peaceful evolution should be placed on a very important strategic position, and the struggle against bourgeois liberalization should be upgraded to the level of opposing peaceful evolution. Specifically because the struggle at the present stage in China is a highly complex issue characterized by the overlapping of all sorts of contradictions, we must take clear-cut stand and decisive actions, be cautious, and adhere to established policies while handling issues related to class struggle. While we must strike at the handful of class enemies steadily, accurately, and mercilessly, we must win over and educate the majority of people, including the misinformed people who made many mistakes and even serious mistakes. Internationally, while we must expose the international reactionary forces' schemes to bring about a peaceful evolution in China and interfere in China's domestic affairs, we must also pay attention to the strategy of struggle, which must be reasonable, beneficial, and restrained [you li you li you jie 2589 3810 2589 0448 2589 4634] and continue to develop normal economic and cultural exchanges with all countries in the world on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence, instead of severing contacts with them and ostracizing ourselves from the outside world.

Jiang Zemin Calls for Respect for Elderly

OW0810153589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1313 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, here today called on the whole nation to carry on the traditional virtue of respecting and loving old people and take good care of the elderly.

He was speaking at a meeting with representatives who are here attending a conference to award 1,100 senior citizens who have given service to society after their retirement. Some 850 young people were also commended for taking good care of the elderly.

Respecting the elderly is a virtue of the Chinese nation, Jiang said. This virtue as well as the revolutionary tradition of the old generation should be carried on from generation to generation, he added.

He noted that of China's 1.1 billion people, 91 million are above the age of 60. By 2000, he said, the country will have 130 million old people. Looking after the elderly is an important social task.

The party leader encouraged senior citizens to continue to do what they can for socialist construction. He also called on the younger generation to carry on the good tradition of respecting and loving the elderly.

Present at the meeting were Qiao Shi and Song Ping, members of the Political Bureau Standing Committee of the party Central Committee.

Deng Pufang Attends Handicapped People's Show

OW0810180089 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1400 GMT 25 Sep 89

[“Debut of Handicapped People’s Art Troupe”: from the “Night News” program]

[Text] The Chinese Handicapped People's Art Troupe made its debut at the Second China Art Festival last evening in Beijing. With styles uniquely theirs, the troupe members demonstrated artistic capabilities of Chinese handicapped people.

The Chinese Handicapped People's Art Troupe is composed of people who are blind or deaf or who have other physical disabilities. Despite their misfortune and although they are physically handicapped, they are determined to seek perfection in art and music. They sang in praise of life and the future and showed their love for life and their usefulness with melodious songs and graceful dances.

Ding Guangen, Chen Junsheng, and Liu Huaqing joined officers and men of the martial law units and Armed Police forces in Beijing in watching the show. [Video shows female dancers, male vocalist, and other artists playing musical instruments; scene cuts to show closeups of Deng Pufang applauding and Yuan Mu, Chen Junsheng, and Ding Guanggen watching the show]

Fraudulent Enterprises Disqualified From Honors

OW0810185389 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1305 GMT 6 Oct 89

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA)—The State Council has recently announced that enterprises and institutions that resort to fraud and seriously violate law and discipline during the 1989 taxation, finance, and commodity price general inspection should not be named advanced enterprises or institutions.

To ensure that all enterprise upgrades are justified, the Enterprise Management Guidance Committee under the State Council issued a circular recently calling on all enterprises and institutions to seriously conduct a general inspection of taxation, finances, and commodity

price in accordance with relevant guidelines issued by the State Council and to earnestly improve their management in the course of the inspection.

The circular also pointed out: If any enterprises violate law or discipline, and their violations are discovered and confirmed during the general inspection of taxation, finances, and commodity prices, the authorities will immediately disqualify them from applying for the honor title of national-level or provincial-level advanced enterprise. If such titles have already been conferred on them, the authorities will revoke them, together with their honorary title certificates.

Science & Technology

Jiang Zemin Meets With Young Scientists

OW 0610161189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1534 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin today called on the nation's young scientists to devote their youth, wisdom and knowledge to the development of the country's science and technology.

Meeting with 21 prominent young scientists from the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Jiang said that he saw the bright prospects and the future of China in these young people. "Your achievements have personified the judgment that youth is the future and hope of the motherland," Jiang told them.

The 21 award-winners, mostly under 40, have made significant progress or breakthroughs in applied mathematics, engineering, geology, ecology, photoelectricity, microbiology and genetics. Some of their achievements have reached the world's advanced level.

Many of them left highly-paid jobs abroad and returned to work at home, according to CAS officials.

Jiang highly praised the patriotism and national pride these scientists have demonstrated.

"In today's fierce international competition, comprehensive national strength is regarded as the most important factor. And the development of science and technology is an important aspect of this strength," Jiang said.

"Scientific research should serve and be closely related to the most influential aspects of the national economy. However, basic research should also be strengthened and its research findings will eventually be applied to economic development," he said.

Jiang said "at present, some intellectuals still have some difficulties in their working and living conditions. The party and the government are taking measures to solve these problems step by step." After the meeting, Jiang visited the Beijing Positron-Electron Collider at the Institute of High Energy Physics of CAS. Song Jian, state councilor and minister of the State Commission of

Science and Technology, Lu Jiaxi, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and CAS President Prof. Zhou Guangzhao accompanied the party general secretary on his visit.

Beijing Radio Report

OW 0710024789 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 6 Oct 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] At his meeting with young scientists today, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out: The success of our national construction hinges on the development of science and technology. It is necessary for us to create a stable and unified political environment and vigorously develop science and technology and the national economy.

General Secretary Jiang Zemin traveled to the Institute of High Energy Physics of the Chinese Academy Sciences [CAS] this morning to meet with the 21 young scientific workers who won the young scientists awards. Jiang Zemin had a group photo taken with the young scientists to mark the occasion and held a forum with them.

Of the 21 young scientific workers, the oldest is 45 years of age and the youngest 26. However, they have one trait in common, that is, they all have pledged to work hard in their own country, to dedicate themselves to science and technology, and to make outstanding achievements and contributions.

At the forum, Comrades Ma Dinglu, Ma Songde, Shang Chengfa, Wang Ruiguang, Li Jianhua, and Niu Liwen talked about their experiences while growing up and introduced the scientific projects they are working on. They believed that their career is in China and that their individual destinies are entwined with that of the nation. They vowed to work doubly hard to contribute to the prosperity of the motherland.

General Secretary Jiang Zemin congratulated them on winning the young scientist awards. He said: Your knowledge is acquired through sustained hard work, and it is solid knowledge. You have embodied the national pride and integrity. He continued: Many scientists make significant achievements during their youth; therefore, you are now in the golden age of your life. You are the future and hopes of the motherland. I hope you will make new progress and new contributions in your respective posts.

The other 15 young scientists also present at the forum were Yang Jingfa, Zhong Jiping, Lu Li, Lin Qing, Bai Chunli, Wu Tongqing, Gu Chaoling, Tao Guifa, Huang Huafang, Zhang Tianen, Du Jianfa, Chang Gengfu, Zhang Jixuan, Huang Weiming, and Sui Yuefei.

After the forum, General Secretary Jiang Zemin visited the Beijing Positron-Electron Collider, an advanced world-class accelerator. Also attending the forum and

accompanying General Secretary Jiang Zemin on his visit were Song Jian, state councillor and minister of the State Commission of Science and Technology; Lu Jiaxi, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and CAS President Zhou Guangzhou.

Science, Technology Official Notes Projects

OW0610124389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0717 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA)—In co-operation with the world lab, Chinese scientists have made significant achievements in flood forecasting, food improvement, desertification control and biological technologies.

These projects are among the increasing number of international co-operative items between China and foreign countries, which have greatly promoted China's economic and technological development, according to an official from the State Commission of Science and Technology.

In 1988 alone, the official said, China carried out 13,000 bilateral or multilateral co-operative projects at governmental or nongovernmental levels, and exchanged some 38,000 scholars with foreign countries.

In recent years, China's academic exchanges have involved 108 countries, and nearly 60 governments have signed technological or economic agreements with China. Under the latter more than 1,000 co-operative projects are being carried out, the official said.

Among these activities, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has played an important role in improving laboratory facilities, bringing in advanced technologies and introducing Chinese high-tech products to world markets, according to the official.

The Beijing positron-electron collider, which was constructed with the help of American scientists last year, is a widely acknowledged good example of successful international co-operation, said the official.

China has also undertaken joint research with Japan in laser, computer, bio-engineering, high-polymer materials and space technologies, which the official described as "encouraging."

Changing Foreign View on Astronautical Technology

HK0410084889 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1351 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Report: "Liang Shoupan: Foreigners See China's Astronautical Technology in a New Light"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—"China's rockets now can hit every corner of the world. China has also a place in the international satellite-launching market. Foreigners see our technology in a

new light, acknowledging that China is a rival to be reckoned with. What reasons do we have for looking down at China?" This was what Liang Shoupan, one of the founders and pioneers of China's rocket and astronautic industry, said to this reporter when touching on national confidence.

Seventy-three-year-old Liang Shoupan, professor, member of the CPPCC, member of a division of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and chief designer of China's first rocket and first ballistic missile, also participated in taking charge of the design, research and manufacture of navigation-type guided missiles. He was honored with a special class scientific and technological progress award by the state for his outstanding contributions to the astronautic industry. Today, JINGJI RIBAO carried an account of a call on Liang Shoupan under the title, "There is No Reason to Underestimate Ourselves."

Liang said: Foreigners sell us things yet always hold something back. In June this year, he participated in the International Aviation Exhibition in Paris. A participating country said that they were researching and manufacturing ship-to-ship guided missiles two times the speed of sound and could succeed in 1996. When approached for data, the representative of that country said: Sorry, you are our competitor. We cannot give it to you. Liang said to this reporter: I will never forget in all my life Marshal Nie Rongzhen's well-known saying: If we think that money can buy the modernization of national defenses, it is just a pipe dream!"

This rocket expert hates very much the current language used in advertisements, such as "Manufactured with the imported production line from a certain country." It is made to appear that something is good just because it has to do with a foreign country. He said: If I am to prepare advertisements for China's ballistic missiles, I would surely stress that these are 100 percent produced by China!

Science Academy Helps Satellite Technology Gains

OW0810065989 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1200 GMT 23 Sep 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Since 1957 the man-made satellite monitoring system built by the Chinese Academy of Sciences [CAS] has achieved significant successes in monitoring and studying man-made satellites.

The system has successfully applied the knowledge and experiences it has gained observing and studying planets in monitoring man-made satellites and measuring their orbits, thus laying the foundation for subsequent satellite launchings at home. The scientists' theory on the orbits of equator-synchronous satellites and their research and measurement of [word indistinct] orbits have served as an important basis for the launching of China's telecommunications satellites. When the fourth equator-synchronous satellite was launched in December 1988,

the error in measuring the [words indistinct] the semi-extended shaft [ban chang zou] from the orbit dropped from a three-digit number to a one-digit number.

Over the past 32 years, the CAS system has tracked and monitored hundreds of satellites launched at home and abroad. Its monitoring of the U.S. Skylab launched in June 1979 and its forecast of the time and track of descent or fall of the USSR's nuclear-powered satellite, Cosmos No 1402, were just as accurate as that made by the United States at that time.

The CAS satellite monitoring system has also achieved encouraging successes in studying satellite dynamics and its application. In 1976 Chinese scientists used satellite geometric and geodesic methods for the first time to accomplish the coordinate measurement of the Yongxing Islet of the Xisha archipelagoes. The accuracy of the satellite planar measurement was within meters [ping mian dian wei xing du da dao mi ji shui ping].

China's satellite technology began to rank among the world's advanced in 1985 when Chinese scientists successfully used satellite dynamics and geodesics [wei xing dong li ce di fang fa] to accomplish the mission of precisely positioning a satellite on orbit and countermeasuring the terrestrial coordinates [di xin zuo biao] of monitoring stations.

Chinese Carrier Rocket Designer Profiled

*OW8J0093289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0710 GMT 8 Oct 89*

[“Profile: Huang Weilu—Father of China’s Carrier Rockets”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA)—When Huang Weilu first saw a real rocket—a German V-2—at an exhibition hall in London before the end of World War II, the Overseas Chinese student never suspected that decades later he would become the chief designer of most of China's major rockets.

Since joining China's national defense research program in the mid-1950's, he has been largely responsible for the creation of China's first carrier missile in 1964, the launch of an experimental carrier rocket from a submarine in 1982, and the launch of an experimental carrier rocket from a Chinese built nuclear submarine in 1988.

On the eve of China's National Day late last month, he was honored as one of the “advanced workers” at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing for his contributions to the development of China's space technology.

Huang came back to China in 1947 after completing a master's degree in electronics at London University.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, he worked as a senior researcher first at an electronics institute in Shanghai and then at a communications institute in Beijing.

One day in 1956, he was summoned to attend a secret meeting in Beijing. At the meeting Professor Qian Xuesen, a missile expert who had just come back from the United States, gave a report on rocket development in China to a small audience composed mainly of senior military officers.

In the mid-1950's, the late Premier Zhou Enlai decided to give priority to the development of rockets in the state scientific plan. Shortly after that, China's first missile and rocket research institution—the Number Five Institute of the Ministry of National Defense—was established and Professor Huang was transferred to the institute to head the division designing rocket control systems.

In the initial stage of China's rocket development, Chinese scientists built their first rocket based on a rocket model provided by the Soviet Union.

Due to the deterioration of Sino-Soviet relations, the Soviets suspended their technological aid to China in the late 1950's. Huang and his colleagues had to manufacture China's first rocket on their own.

In the early 1960's, many researchers got edema due to malnutrition. This greatly alarmed China's top government officials. Deng Xiaoping, then party general secretary, called a meeting of the Central Committee's Secretariat upon learning of the situation.

“My back cannot be straightened without these scientists,” said the late Chinese Foreign Minister Marshal Chen Yi. “We must let them have the bare necessities of life even if we ourselves are starving.”

Marshal Nie Rongzhen, chief leader of China's national defense research, asked China's major military area commands for help. A large amount of soybeans, meat, fish and other non-staple food from the Army was sent to the researchers.

In 1964, Huang and his colleagues successfully tested China's first carrier rocket.

In the years that followed, he led another research group in building China's submarine carrier rocket, which he felt was a “heavy burden.”

The late Chairman Mao once wrote on a document that China must have its own nuclear submarine “even if it takes us 10,000 years.”

Huang took it seriously. “10,000 years is too long for us,” he said. He shuttled between research institutes, factories and launch bases, solving numerous problems for sea tests.

In the autumn of 1982, the first underwater launch experiment was to be conducted at a naval base. General Zhang Aiping, then minister of national defense, came to the base to watch the test.

"During those months," Huang said, recalling the experiment, "we were just as tired as marathon runners."

After that successful experiment, he felt the coming of old age, but he kept working in laboratories, factories, and at launch bases located in China's northwestern Gobi Desert.

Last September, at the age on 72, he took part in the testing of China's first launch of a nuclear submarine carrier rocket. Immediately after the test he took another trip to the desert to participate in the testing of another type of rocket, ensuring the success of the experiment.

Report on Hainan Rocket-Launching Installation

HK0910040889 Beijing International Service
in Tagalog 1130 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] China's first-ever rocket-launching pad designed to collect scientific data has been set up at [name indistinct], a tropical area in the northwestern portion of Hainan Island. The base is some 10 kilometers from the ocean and can launch a rocket to a height of 120 kilometers. The installation houses an underground control center, a launching pad, an (assembly) and testing laboratory, a comprehensive experiment building, a remote control and data-processing center, a radar-tracking and location station, and (?building) accommodation.

A ground observation station has been set up some 200 kilometers from the base in Haikou, which is the capital of Hainan Province. Inside the rocket-assembly and testing workshop is a movable rocket-launching pad and three rockets ready for launching.

According to [name indistinct], base commander in chief and director of the space center which falls under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the rockets are used for the purpose of carrying out experiments in space, from a height of (?30) kilometers up to 200 kilometers. The data gathered about high-altitude air movements and changes in the (?composition) of outer space will be collated on a routine basis.

[Name indistinct], who is involved in work dealing with China's earth satellites, says that his base will perform flight experiments involving (?carrier) rockets, as well as obtain data to help in retrieving the satellites. The base will also engage in experiments under micro-gravity conditions. He added that solid-fuel rockets are being developed by the National Defense University of Science and Technology.

A [word indistinct] official says that the base, which is located close to the equator, will be of interest to scientists abroad who will be joining in the experiments carried out at the base.

Beijing Seminar Introduces New Computer System

OW1010063989 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1400 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Announcer-read video report, from the "Night News" program]

[Text] [Video shows a large auditorium, with about 300 people seated in rows and two lecturers standing on the rostrum; it then cuts to computers displayed on a table and a Caucasian male seated by one of the computers demonstrating its operation to several people standing behind him]

A seminar to introduce a new computer integrating (RISC) and (UNIX) of the United States was held in Beijing today [28 September]. The new computer has the latest compact command system developed by the U.S. (MIPS) Company. With a new system structure, the computer has a much greater performance and cost ratio. The open-ended performance of the computer software and hardware will become the main trend for the global development of computers in the 1990's.

During the seminar, Chinese computer experts, scientists, and engineers agreed that the computer's chips and optimized compiling system are suitable for the conditions in China, and will give strong impetus to the development and manufacturing of computers in China.

Large Power Station Being Built in Fujian

HK0310091789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
27 Sep 89 p 2

[XINHUA report: "The State Council Sends a Congratulatory Telegram on the Successful Damming of a River at the Shuikou Power Station in Fujian"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Sep—Fujian's Shuikou Power Station, the biggest hydropower station in eastern China, yesterday succeeded in blocking a river flow for power generation. The State Council sent a telegram congratulating them on the success.

Since the construction of the Shuikou Power Station started in March 1987, construction personnel from China and abroad have overcome difficulties, engaged in meticulous designing, and carried out meticulous construction, thereby ensuring the successful damming of the river, the telegram points out.

The Shuikou Power Station is a large hydropower station being built by a combined team jointly formed by Chinese and foreign contractors with a loan provided by the World Bank, the telegram says. This station will play an important role in alleviating power shortages in eastern China and Fujian Province. The successful damming of the river at the station indicates that the power station's projects have entered a new period.

Laboratory of Cancer Gene Set Up in Shanghai

*OW0910104589 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721
GMT 9 Oct 89*

[Text] Shanghai, October 9 (XINHUA)—The China laboratory of cancer gene and related gene has been built in Shanghai and is now open to experts and scholars in cancer research throughout the country.

Attached to the Shanghai municipal institute of tumors, the laboratory hopes to bring to light the principles of the canceration of cells and the molecular bases of virulent chemical factors that cause cancer through the research of the cells' cancer gene and cancer-resisting gene, the gene of growth factors and their acceptors, and the gene of viruses that are closely related to tumors of human bodies.

Besides, the laboratory is also aimed at finding out new methods for diagnosing, preventing and treating tumor.

Preparations for building the laboratory started in 1985. The total investment on the laboratory reached 4.77 million yuan (1.3 million U.S. dollars). The basic equipment of the laboratory is advanced.

The laboratory has invited two scientists from the U.S. State Institute of Cancers to be its advisors.

Economic & Agricultural**Spokesman Says PRC Able To Pay All Debts**

*OW0610194289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1425 GMT 6 Oct 89*

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA)—China has the ability to repay foreign debt even if that debt reaches a new peak in the 1990s, a spokesman for the State Administration of Exchange Control said here today.

He explained: "This is because the foreign debt service ratio will be below 20 percent in the 1990s and it is totally within China's capacity to handle."

He said in an interview with XINHUA that China will honor all contracts, pay all interest and principal strictly on time, and maintain its good international credit.

"This guarantee," he said, "will allow China to attract more foreign investment."

He explained that the foreign debt mix is appropriate, repayments will fall due at different times, and export earnings have jumped sharply in the past few years.

Chinese economists say China is in a very good position to make repayments because its export earnings have grown at an average annual rate of 17 percent in the past four years. Exports grew from 29.6 billion U.S. dollars in 1985 to 47.4 billion U.S. dollars in 1988.

The nation's foreign currency reserves are increasing and China's ability to handle international repayments has

been enhanced. It had a net increase of 5.8 billion U.S. dollars in foreign currency reserves, which totalled 17.5 billion U.S. dollars in 1988.

China's debt service ratio and ratio of repayment of interest and principal to export earnings is below the international safety margin of 20-25 percent.

In 1988, China's foreign debt hit 40 billion U.S. dollars, with long- and medium-term loans accounting for 82 percent and short-term loans 18 percent.

The foreign debt comprises long-term loans from foreign governments, loans and credits from international monetary organizations, commercial loans granted by foreign banks, and stocks and bonds issued by Chinese banks.

The spokesman said that most foreign loans have been used to build up China's infrastructure, such as agriculture, transport, energy, chemicals, light and textile industries, education, medicine and health projects, thus accelerating the development of the national economy.

However, the spokesman noted that although China itself has no difficulty in repaying foreign debts, it will learn from the experiences of some developing countries that borrowed money regardless of their circumstances and ran into foreign debt crises.

To prevent such a crisis, the central government has urged various departments and local governments to control the aggregate demand, to keep the loan mix appropriate, and to borrow money strictly in line with their ability to repay.

At the same time, China will further improve its foreign debt monitoring system to supervise and control direct or indirect loans.

The spokesman said that China will continue to absorb foreign investment, especially long-term preferential loans granted by international monetary organizations and foreign governments in the future, while tightening control over international commercial loans in order to reduce or avoid the risks of rising interest rates and exchange rates.

Zheng Tuobin Decrees Economic Sanctions

*OW2509150389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1319 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Text] Beijing, September 25 (XINHUA)—China's foreign trade achieved all round development over the past four decades, today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY" quoted Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, as saying.

China's foreign trade volume jumped to 80.4 billion U.S. dollars in 1988, 71 times of the 1950 figure. Of the total trade volume, the export value increased 73 times while import value increased 68 times, Zheng said..

Since China opened its door to foreign investors, it has approved 15,948 foreign-funded enterprises with foreign

investments amounting to 12 billion U.S. dollars. The country also used foreign loans totalling 33 billion U.S. dollars in the construction of projects of energy, transport, communications, raw materials and infrastructural facilities.

To upgrade the country's industry, China since 1979 has imported 3,530 technologies and at the same time exported 306 Chinese technologies to other countries.

By 1988, China had dispatched 300,000 laborers under 7,164 labor contracts and built 526 non-trade enterprises abroad.

The country has also offered economic aid to 95 countries and helped 88 countries build 1,233 projects. During the 1979-1988 period, China provided economic aid to another 24 countries and supplied 67 countries with 330 whole plants.

Referring to the economic situation since the crackdown on the anti-government riot last June, Zheng said, "We should not underestimate the influence the riot has had on the country."

The minister reaffirmed China's policy of relying mainly on its own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary.

A small number of countries have imposed economic sanctions against China. They will only infringe upon the interests of their own countries and arouse the discontent of their entrepreneurs, Zheng said.

Article Views 'Biased' Transport Policy

HK1309095089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Sep 89 p 5

[Article by Liu Yuan (0491 3293), vice governor of Henan: "Overcome the Practice of Laying Lopsided Stress on Industry while Neglecting Transportation, Carry Out the 'Biased' Policy"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, highway transportation in this province has greatly developed, and a highway network, with the provincial capital Zhengzhou as the center and with national and provincial highways as the trunk lines, has taken shape in Henan and reached every corner of this province. By the end of 1988, the total mileage of highways open to traffic in Henan reached 40,622 kilometers, ranking ninth place in the whole country; and there was an average of 24.3 kilometers of highways in every 100 square kilometers, ranking 11th in the country. There were 249,000 civilian-purpose motor vehicles and some 130,000 tractors for the transport purpose. The development of transportation played a positive role in promoting economic construction, facilitating material exchanges between cities and the countryside, and improving the material and cultural lives of the urban and rural residents.

However, as compared with the requirements in the development of the national economy, highway transportation in this province remains in a backward condition and remains a major bottleneck that constrains economic development.

Most existing highways were built in the late 1960's by transforming old cart roads. These highways were built on low standards and their solidity was low, too. Highways at and below the fourth grade account for 67.5 percent of the total mileage, and the mileage of second-grade highways is only 2,266 kilometers. Due to the low standards and poor quality of the highways, plus the problems in the current traffic management system, the motor vehicles can now move on the highways at an average speed of 30 kilometers an hour, which is merely one-half of the most economical speed. Astonishing economic losses have been caused by the low speed.

At present, funds for building highways mainly come from the road tolls. According to the relevant state regulations and the specific conditions in this province, 80 percent of the road tolls are used for maintaining and improving roads, and only 20 percent of the road tolls can be used for building new roads. However, 15 percent of the limited road-toll income has to be transferred to the energy and transportation construction fund, and 10 percent of the road-toll income has to be transferred to the budget adjustment fund. In addition, the road tolls must be used to cover the 10 million yuan traffic management subsidies. Thus, nearly 27 percent of the road tolls are taken away, before the land occupation taxes are paid when new roads are to be built and before miscellaneous expenses for road maintenance are paid. In addition, the prices of road building materials rose at a rate higher than that of the rise of the road tolls. In recent years, this province successively issued highway construction bonds, contracted loans for building roads and bridges, and adopted the measure for concluding package road maintenance contracts in various localities. However, the bonds and loans had to be serviced with the road-toll income. The payment of farmland occupation taxes and the collection of the energy and transport construction fund and the budget adjustment fund undoubtedly added further pressure to the extremely strained funds for highway construction. They also caused a dilemma to this province's highway construction and maintenance contract system, which was adopted earlier than those in other provinces. As a result, the transport industry lagged farther behind economic development rather than developing ahead of other economic sectors as expected. This seriously affected economic and social development.

Highways are infrastructural facilities for the entire society. They do not directly produce any goods, but they directly bring substantial benefit to society. Take the Huanghe Highway Bridge in Zhengzhou as an example. The investment in building this bridge amounted to 180 million yuan. After the bridge was completed and put into operation, apart from the political, military, socio-economic, and cultural effects, the bridge yielded toll

income of some 60 million yuan a year. Apart from this net income, the bridge also effectively mitigated the strained condition in transportation and ensured the leading position of transportation in the national economy. Therefore, highway transport must be developed properly ahead of other economic sectors. Fundamentally speaking, investment in highway construction should be increased, and I put forward the following proposals:

First, we should break through the restraints of the traditional concepts and the old thinking. For a long time in the past, we did not place transport in the right position in economic development, and even regarded transport as a "non-productive department." Road construction was merely funded with the toll income. Transportation was placed in a secondary and dependent position. In our practical work, importance was merely attached to industry with transport being neglected. The state allocated very limited funds for building roads. Practice showed that in order to open up to the outside world, enliven the domestic markets, and develop the commodity economy, there must be well-developed transport facilities, and transport must be developed ahead of other economic sectors. That is to say, we should really pursue a "biased" investment policy in favor of transport development so as to create a good investment environment.

Second, investment in the transport facilities should mainly be provided in the following two ways: 1) Funds for transport should be included in the financial budgets of governments at all levels, and the proportion of transport investment should be fixed. If there are conditions, the policy should be biased toward transport as much as possible. 2) As the state still faces financial difficulties, it is now impossible to allocate huge amounts of money to transport development. We may first solve the problem caused by the farmland occupation taxes, the energy and transport construction fund, and the budget adjustment fund which now have to be borne by the road toll income. In my opinion, the road tolls should only serve the purpose of maintaining and building roads. This is a necessary step for ensuring the biased policy for transport development.

Third, the freight rates and fares of highway transport remains at the level fixed in the 1960's, but the costs have risen to the level of the 1980's. For example, the price of fuel has now risen to nearly 2,000 yuan per ton, and the price of various fittings and parts has also increased again and again. No matter how hard the transport enterprises worked, they could make very little profit year after year. In this province, the profits retained by the highway transport enterprises in 1988 were merely 60 yuan per capita. Now, 81 percent of the bus stations in this province were built in the 1950's, and most of them have now become unsafe buildings. In some county towns, no bus station has been built yet, and passengers now still have to brave winds and rains while waiting for buses. In order to solve the contradiction between the low income and the high costs in the

highway transport enterprises and to increase their self-transformation and self-development capacity, the authorities concerned should ensure the supply of fuel at the official price and reasonably adjust the freight rates and fares.

Chemical Fiber Industry Developing Rapidly

HK2509093589 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) in English 25 Sep 89 p 1

[By staff reporter Jiang Xiaoyun]

[Text] Chemical fibre production, as the newest and most energetic component of China's textile industry, is developing by leaps and bounds to meet the demands of modern consumers, according to Ji Guobiao, vice-minister of Textile Industry, who is in charge of the country's chemical fibre production.

The ministry plans to arrange for joint ventures to supply raw materials for chemical fibre in coastal regions such as Guangdong, Zhejiang and Jiangsu provinces and Shanghai during the next five years.

With the construction of these plants, Ji said that the amount of chemical fibre, among all the fibres made in China, will rise from the current 22 percent to over 30 percent by the year 2000.

Local authorities are also making plans to set up raw materials bases for chemical fibre jointly with foreign companies.

Other officials with the ministry said a petrochemical joint venture with a United States firm is planned in Zhuhai of Guangdong Province with an annual production capacity of 250,000 tons of PTA, a raw material for polyester, and another one with a Thai firm is to be set up in Hainan Province, calling for a yearly production of 450,000 tons of ethylene, from which 100,000 tons of nylor will be made.

But these projects have not yet been approved by the ministry, Ji said.

The output of China's chemical fibre topped 1.3 million tons last year, one-third the amount of its cotton output. China is the world's fourth-biggest chemical fibre producer, behind the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union.

Ji said 1.4 million tons of chemical fibre are expected to be turned out this year and 1.45 million tons next year.

This will not meet the growing demand of China's 1.1 billion people. But Ji declined to say how many tons of chemical fibre and its raw materials China imports every year.

The per capita use of chemical fibre in China is only 1.2 kilograms, or one-tenth of that in advanced countries.

However, Ji said, China has made rapid strides in the chemical fibre industry, though it built its first chemical

fibre plant (in Baoding of Hebei Province) in 1957, much later than developed countries.

Development of the world's petroleum industry since the 1960s brought with it the mass production of synthetic fibre with petroleum as its raw material. Good-quality polyester fibre sells on the world market at a price lower than that of cotton.

China established six large-scale chemical fibre production bases during the 1970s and'80s. They are the Shanghai Jinshan Petrochemical Industrial Plant,

Sichuan Vinylon Firm, Liaoyang Petrochemical Fibre Plant, Tianjin Petrochemical Fibre Plant, Yizheng Chemical Fibre Industrial Conglomerate and Pingding-shan Polyamide Cord Fabric Firm.

These plants annually supply 1 million tons of raw materials for synthetic fibre every year to the chemical fibre processing industry around the country.

The quality of most of the chemical fibres matches those made in Japan and the United States, Ji said.

East Region

Fujian Party Secretary Receives Model Workers

*OW0710050289 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Text] At a time when the nation was joyously celebrating its 40th founding anniversary, the provincial party committee and the provincial government invited some national, provincial, and city model workers from Fujian to participate in festivities in Fuzhou. Thirty model workers, most of whom are at the forefront of production, and who come from all fronts, cities, and prefectures, attended national day festivities.

While in Fuzhou, the model workers were received warmly by and had their pictures taken with leading provincial Comrades Chen Guangyi and Wang Zhaoguo. They attended grand celebrations and receptions held by provincial and city authorities. They also watched splendid theatrical performances, viewed the First Fujian Arts and Crafts Exhibition, attended the inaugural ceremony of the provincial stadium, and participated in gala activities at Xihu and the Workers' Cultural Palace.

Fujian Standing Committee Meets 12 Sep

*OW0510035389 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Sep 89*

[Text] The 11th session of the 7th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Fuzhou today. On the first day of the session, committee members heard a report by Vice Chairman Wen Xiushan on guidelines of the Ninth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC], and heard and examined a draft plan for supervision work by people's congress standing committees at all levels as well as a draft resolution on revising the Fujian provincial regulation on land management. The meeting will also deliberate on a regulation governing the management of statistics work of Fuzhou City, hear reports on Fujian's current economic situation, a report on the province's revenue and expenditure situation from January to August, and reports on the first anniversary of the implementation of the Fujian provincial regulation on family planning. It will also carry out personnel appointments and dismissals.

Fujian Reports on Implementing Guidelines

*OW0510021289 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Sep 89*

[Text] The General Office and the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee held a joint press conference today to report the progress made in the province during the past month since the convocation of the 10th plenary session of the 4th provincial CPC Committee in implementing the guidelines laid down by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and fulfilling the four major tasks. During the past month, the party and governments leaders at all

levels and the masses of people and cadres throughout the province have assiduously studied the documents concerning the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches. The leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference have held special meetings in this connection. Recently, the party school under the provincial party committee sponsored the first training class for provincial-level leading cadres. Leading comrades in Longyan and Ningde Prefectures and the City of Quanzhou also studied the aforementioned documents earnestly.

According to incomplete statistics, some 20,000 cadres throughout the province were mobilized to publicize in various factories, rural areas, and schools the guidelines laid down by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The party schools at all levels had sponsored over 4,000 training classes attended by some 600,000 people. College and middle and vocational school students made use of their summer vacation and spare time to concentrate their efforts in studying the relevant documents. By rethinking what happened during the turmoil and the counterrevolutionary riot, they received a profound education. In the course of reviewing what happened in the recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion, the party organizations at all levels throughout the province came to realize the significance of strengthening party building and decided to pay full attention to party construction. After the convocation of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the provincial party committee held forums on party spirit and meetings to commend those who had distinguished themselves in demonstrating the party spirit. Efforts were made throughout the province to strengthen party spirit. Nearly 2,000 inefficient party branches were helped to increase their efficiency, and a total of 470 cadres were transferred from government organs to work as secretaries of various village party branches to strengthen the basic-level party organizations. Recently, the provincial party committee sent more than 100 veteran cadres to check leading bodies at the prefectural and city levels. A campaign to reorganize the leading bodies in various counties and cities was also being developed. During the past month, strict measures were taken against corruption in the province. Many major cases had been investigated and handled. As of now, a total of 125 major cases are being investigated and handled by the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Procuratorate, and the provincial Justice Department. A total of 33 cases had been prosecuted, and 54 cadres at the county and department levels punished. In the course of fighting corruption, Fujian also paid attention to keeping a honest and clean government. Some 2,000 localities in the province have been selected to carry out experiments in maintaining a clean and honest government. Some 20 provincial-level government organizations worked out

regulations to keep themselves clean and honest and to fight corruption. After the issuance of the circular by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and other units had already received 2,080 letters of complaint, of which 119 letters were filed against cadres at the county and department levels. A total of 57 cadres who accepted bribes voluntarily surrendered themselves, and a total of 190,000 yuan which they had embezzled was recovered.

Fujian Security Official Discusses ID Cards

OW0510024089 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] At a press conference today, (Jiang Xi), deputy director of the provincial Public Security Department, announced that residents' identification cards shall be checked beginning 15 September. Deputy Director (Jiang Xi) said at the meeting that the provincial Public Security Department sincerely urges the people to enhance their consciousness of carrying and using their identification cards, to cultivate the habit of always carrying their identification cards with them at all times, and to accept willingly the examining and checking of identification cards by departments concerned or by the public security organs.

(Jiang Xi) said: Beginning 15 September, the province's public security organs will set aside a part of their resources and time to carry out identification card checks in each and every household and among individuals in key neighborhoods, as well as spot checks of identification cards in public places such as railway and bus stations, harbors, airfields, parks, agricultural markets, dance halls, tea houses, guest houses, hotels, capital construction sites, and areas where transients stay. Checks will also be conducted among military personnel.

No unit or individual may refuse identification card checks carried out by public security organs according to the law. People who violate the regulation on residents' identification cards or other related regulations and laws, people who refuse to accept identification card checks even after being warned; and people who sell, loan, or forge their identification cards shall be penalized by the public security organs according to the laws. The public security organs have the authority to bring in for questioning anyone who does not carry an identification card and fails to provide any other documents to prove their identity.

XINHUA Roundup Views Fujian's Achievements

OW0610213889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1626 GMT 6 Oct 89

[“Roundup: Fujian Challenges the World”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Fuzhou, October 6 (XINHUA)—Ten years ago Fujian Province was deemed a poor backwater compared with China's other coastal areas most of which are economically developed.

After ten years of opening and reform, it has become a hot spot for foreign investment and a stepping-stone for inland provinces and municipalities to connect with the outside world.

The great change did not take place until 1979, when the State Council granted Fujian special privileges. It became the first province to open to the outside world, and it began to enjoy a certain degree of flexibility and independence in finance, foreign trade and investment.

In order to restore passenger shipping between Xiamen and Hong Kong, Fujian borrowed money from a bank in Chicago to establish its own ocean-going fleet. In 1983 Fujian built Xiamen International Airport with money borrowed from Kuwait.

In 1980, Fujian began to open some areas for foreign businessmen to set up enterprises. Now more than half of the cities, including Fuzhou, Xiamen, Zhangzhou and Quanzhou, and counties in the province have been opened.

Last year, the State Council named Fujian a comprehensive experimental area for the national reform and open policy under which new measures related to the reform and open policy would first be tentatively carried out, and it approved the province's plan to speed up its development of a foreign-oriented economy.

On May 20th of this year, the State Council declared that businessmen from Taiwan could invest in Fujian in designated areas including Xiamen Special Economic Zone and Fuzhou Economic and Technical Development Zone.

The vast open area has become Fujian's driving force. Of the province's 28 million people, more than 18 million live in open areas. Industrial and agricultural output value in the open area accounts for three-fourths of the province's total. Income in the open area makes up about 60 percent of the province's total.

Boosted by favorable policies, Fujian has collected 6 billion yuan in the past ten years to carry out large scale capital construction. The main projects were airports in Xiamen and Fuzhou, the opening of more than 30 air routes connecting the province with Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore and major cities in China, the technical transformation of two provincial railways, and the construction of eight deepwater berths in Xiamen and Fuzhou Ports.

The province has also built up an ocean-going fleet composed of nearly 60 passenger and cargo ships, which now call at ports in more than 50 countries and regions, including Japan, the Philippines, Thailand and Hong Kong.

In the 30 years before the open policy, Fujian's annual exports were only 40 million U.S. dollars. In 1979, the first year of the open policy, exports immediately increased to 240 million U.S. dollars, in 1988 they had reached 1.4 billion U.S. dollars. Imports increased from 12 million U.S. dollars in 1978 to 789 million U.S. dollars in 1988.

Fujian Province has established trade relations with more than 120 countries and regions, selling commodities in the markets of Hong Kong, Macao, Southeast Asia, Europe and America.

In the past ten years, Fujian has signed 2,474 contracts, introducing 2.6 billion U.S. dollars in foreign funds, with which the province has set up 2,423 enterprises in electronics, chemicals, building materials, energy, transportation and other industries; to date most foreign-funded enterprises have been very well run.

Due to Fujian's stable political situation, foreign investment has continued to increase this year. By last August a total of 587 foreign contracts had been signed, 22.8 percent more than in the same period last year. Contracted investment totaled 88 million U.S. dollars, 84 percent more than that in the same period last year.

Fujian has taken the national lead in foreign banking. It has set up business relations with more than 600 banks and monetary units in more than 100 countries and regions. Nine foreign-funded banks have already started operating in Xiamen.

Foreign trade has greatly promoted Fujian Province's economic development. From 1978 to 1988, the province's industrial and agricultural output value increased from 9.9 billion yuan to 57 billion yuan, while the province's income increased from 5.7 billion yuan to 30.7 billion yuan.

Commentary on Promotion of Nanjing Art, Literature

OW0710021389 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1015 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Station commentary: "Promote the Blossoming of Literature and Art To Serve the People—Warmly Greeting the Opening in Nanjing of the East China Program of the Second Chinese Art Festival"—from the "News" program]

[Text] The weather is comfortable in October and great achievements have been made. While celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, a glorious festival, the east China program of the Second Chinese Art Festival has opened ceremoniously in Nanjing. We would like to extend a warm welcome to literary and art workers from the fraternal provinces and cities in east China and the Nanjing Military Region and wish them complete success during the art festival.

Since the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, noteworthy achievements have been scored by literary and art circles. At the same time, however, it

should be noted that bourgeois liberalization also has had an influence on these circles that cannot be underestimated. These circles are now faced with the task of how to promote the blossoming of literary and artistic creation and how to arouse the people's cultural activities while cracking down on pornography.

Theatrical performances and the painting and calligraphy exhibitions at this festival are of a comparatively high ideological and artistic level. Well-organized artistic activities of various kinds have embodied the indomitable national spirit; extolled sons and daughters of the Chinese nation for their hard, pioneering, and remarkable work; portrayed simple folkways in east China; or depicted the military life of the 1980's. People say: Varied and interesting plays are performed one after another, and 100 flowers are blooming.

Our party has consistently advocated literature and art that serve the people and socialism. Our party also has advocated consistently that 100 flowers blossom and that 100 schools of thought contend. As long as our literary and art workers follow this correct orientation and principle unswervingly, they will not drift with the tide nor vacillate to the left and right during various trends of erroneous thought. We particularly hope that our province's literary and art workers will take advantage of this art festival to learn conscientiously from the advanced experiences of those from fraternal provinces and cities, as well as from the armed forces, and go forward hand in hand with them. Guided by Marxist theory on literature and art, they should experience real life as the source of literary and artistic creation, and strive to create fine works embodying the spirit of the times and local features that are well received by people. We earnestly hope that flowers will blossom more beautifully in east China's field of literature and art and that this field will become a sunlit and enchanting scene of spring.

Shanghai Standing Committee Meets 21 Sep

OW0510041889 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
1000 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] The 9th Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee held its 11th meeting this afternoon.

Ye Gongqi and Tan Jiazen, respectively chairman and vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

The committee members heard a report by Vice Mayor Xie Lijuan on the draft of the Shanghai municipal regulations on family planning; an explanation by Vice Chairman Wang Chongji on the draft of the decision on the time for election and quotas of people's deputies of people's congresses at the district, county, township and town levels in Shanghai Municipality, as well as on the draft of the decision on revising the detailed rules for implementation of direct election of deputies of people's congresses at the district, county, township and town levels in Shanghai Municipality; a report by Shen Min-kang, secretary general of the municipal People's Congress

Standing Committee, on the preliminary examination of the proposal on the second-stage drinking water project on the upper reaches of the Huangpujiang; and a report by Li Jiakang, vice chairman of the Financial and Economic Committee of the municipal People's Congress, on the examination of the proposal of people's deputies requesting restrictions on imports of consumer goods. The committee members will hold group meetings tomorrow to examine these five items on the agenda.

Attending today's meeting were Zhao Zukang, Chen Tiedi, Sun Guizhang, Ye Shuhua, and Li Jiagao, vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.

Gu Nianzu, president of the municipal Higher People's Court, and Shi Zhushan, chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate, attended the meeting as observers.

Zhu Rongji Opens Shanghai Port Facilities Expo

OW0510054589 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] The 1989 international exposition on port facilities and exchange of modern management techniques opened in the Shanghai Exhibition Center yesterday. Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji and Communications Minister Qian Yongchang cut the ribbon for the opening ceremony. Afterward, they viewed the exhibits along with more than 800 Chinese and foreign visitors.

The exposition was cosponsored by the China Port Association; the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Shanghai chapter; and organizers of the FRG's Hamburg international exposition. More than 110 organizations from 16 Chinese provinces and municipalities, Europe, America, Asia and Hong Kong participated in the exposition.

The 100 or more types of Chinese-made harbor cranes and facilities on display illustrated China's great achievements in the production of port facilities since its founding 40 years ago. Academic discussions on a dozen or so relevant topics, exchanges of pertinent technologies, and trade negotiations will be held as part of the exposition. The exposition will last for 6 days.

Paper Reports 10 Executed in Shanghai

HK0610115489 Hong Kong AFP in English
1149 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, Oct 6 (AFP)—Ten convicted murderers or armed robbers were executed late last month in Shanghai, bringing to 72 the number of executions or death sentences reported in the official press during the last fortnight.

The SHANGHAI LEGAL DAILY, dated Monday and received here Friday, said each of the 10 was killed by a bullet in the back of the neck on an execution ground.

A Shanghai court convicted the 10 on September 25, notably of attacking taxi drivers and robbing them of large sums of money, and sentenced them to death.

They were executed the same day with the approval of a higher court, said the daily, which provided neither the names, ages or occupations of the 10.

The wave of capital punishments reported in the official press in the past two weeks is believed to be linked to the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, which was celebrated last Sunday.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Calls for Study of Jiang's Speech

HK0710010389 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] In accordance with the circular of the central Propaganda Department and the decision of the provincial party committee, the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee yesterday issued a circular on studying and publicizing Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech made at the National Day gathering in Beijing. The circular called on the party committees at all levels to study this speech well in close conjunction with Guangdong realities and win even greater victories in socialist modernization.

The circular said that Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech is a programmatic document guiding all current work of the whole party. The party committees at all levels must regard seriously organizing the study of this speech as an important content of studying, publicizing, and implementing the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and must get a thoroughly good grasp of this work.

Study should be focused on the following points: 1) Appreciate and review the four basic conclusions drawn from the 40 years of history. 2) Appreciate the 10 major issues in current party and state work that require special attention for unifying people's thinking.

The circular stressed that study of the speech must be closely linked to Guangdong realities. We must integrate the study with summing up the experiences and lessons of the practice of 10 years of reform and opening up in the province, and further enhance awareness of thoroughly and correctly implementing the party's basic line.

Guangdong Halts Foreign-Funded Real Estate Deals

HK0810031689 Hong Kong MING P40
in Chinese 8 Oct 89 p 6

[“Special dispatch” from Guangzhou by special reporter Mu Jan (4476 3544); “Guangdong Orders Temporary Halt To Using Foreign Investment for Developing Real Estate”]

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial Government General Office issued a circular not long ago ordering all localities provincewide to temporarily put a halt to using foreign investment for developing real estate.

The circular pointed out that recently some localities and enterprises have one after another asked the provincial authorities for approval to use foreign investment to develop real estate. Some individual cities have even approved of such projects and listed them in their plans, and in other cities, preparations have been made for such projects to break ground. Such an irrational direction in using foreign investment has brought about many additional difficulties in cutting back the scope of capital construction and keeping price rises under control. The circular said that to strengthen the macrocontrol over the scope of capital construction, a circular is issued based on the opinion of the provincial government as follows:

Effective from this day on, there must be a temporary halt to developing real estate by using foreign, Hong Kong, and Macao investments (including investment of Chinese organs overseas). Those projects listed in the plans (including signed contracts and regulations) but which have not yet broken ground should be cancelled with a clear explanation of the policy. Those projects that have already broken ground should be reported to the provincial Commission for Economic Relations and Trade and the provincial government's leading group for weeding out fixed assets and investment projects—their cases will be handled according to different conditions.

Taiwanese investments can only be used in projects for industrial purposes, but not in the development of real estate. With regards to Taiwanese investments already used in developing projects other than for industrial purposes, they should be handled in accordance with the above requirements. All joint-venture industrial projects with Taiwanese investments and Chinese investments to form a whole range should be included in the local capital construction scope.

All local governments should organize forces to conduct weeding out of real estate development projects using foreign investment, and the results should be reported to the office of the provincial government's leading group for weeding out fixed assets and investment projects before 15 October. The office should then submit a report on the general condition to the provincial government.

Guangdong SEZ 'Exploring' To Open Up Further

HK0710041289 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 7 Oct 89 p 1

[“Special Dispatch” by correspondent Lin Yu-tong: “Shenzhen Special Economic Zone (SEZ) To Open Up Even More to the World”]

[Text] Shenzhen, 6 Oct—An “international symposium on comprehensive firms and transnational corporations,” convened by the China Comprehensive Development Research Institute, opened in the Shenzhen Hall of

Science today. A noteworthy item of news has come out of this symposium: Shenzhen is now absorbing advanced foreign experiences and is exploring ways for further opening up to the world; the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone may develop into “a multifunctional international city like Hong Kong.”

Ma Hong, adviser to the board of the institute and general director of the State Council's Economic, Technical, and Social Development Research Center, was unable to attend because of important business. However, a written statement from him read out at the meeting stressed that China must not only persevere in reform and opening up, but must go even further in these respects. He said that this symposium convened in Shenzhen must obviously absorb advanced foreign experiences and explore ways of further opening up to the world; the symposium is also aimed at promoting the further opening up of Shenzhen, the other special economic zones, and the coastal cities.

He revealed that after thorough investigation, the China Comprehensive Development Research Institute recently put forward policy proposals to the central authorities on how the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone can further open up to the world.

Mayor Li Hao said at the symposium that Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin have on many occasions emphasized that it is necessary to do a good job in running the special economic zones, thereby pointing out the orientation for work in Shenzhen. Shenzhen should make even greater contributions to the state. He pointed out that, judging by the momentum of Shenzhen's development over the past 5 years, it is completely possible for Shenzhen to develop into China's base for developing export-oriented economy and hi-tech industries, for foreign trade and exports, and for earning foreign exchange. If there is further development, the special economic zone may become a multifunctional international city like Hong Kong and make even greater contributions to the state. Li Hao revealed that Shenzhen is now studying and formulating policy measures for further reforms and opening up.

These include a proposal for developing transnational management. This is an important choice. He said that in recent years Shenzhen has established more than 70 companies and enterprises outside its border, and has achieved initial success in opening up the international market.

In the future, it is necessary to enter the international market with an even more active posture. He hoped that Shenzhen's enterprises will, by referring to domestic and foreign experiences, be able to make big strides forward in the direction of internationalization, transnationalization, and the establishment of consortia, thus making still greater contributions toward the development of Shenzhen's export-oriented economy. Experts and entrepreneurs should put forward even more specific proposals on the establishment of comprehensive firms and

transnational corporations in Shenzhen. Li Hao said that, on the basis of listening to everyone's views, the city government will create the necessary supportive conditions from system to policy.

According to our information, this symposium will last until 10 October. Over 100 Chinese and foreign experts, scholars, and entrepreneurs are attending.

Foreign Investment Increase in Hainan Reported

OW0610184389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0807 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA)—From January to August this year, 298 foreign-funded enterprises with a foreign investment of 226 million U.S. dollars were approved in Hainan Province, China's biggest special economic zone, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

Since last April when the anti-government turmoil broke out in Beijing, all the foreign businessmen with investment in Hainan remained unmoved, and new contracts and investment continued to increase at the same rate as before the turmoil, according to the report.

The main reason for the increase in foreign investment is the stable political climate in the province.

Another important reason for the increase is the obvious improvement of the environment for foreign investment, the report said. For over a year, the province has been improving its energy, water resources, transportation and communications facilities.

The province is also trying to perfect its preferential policies for foreign investment and raise its efficiency in dealing with foreign businessmen.

Another move which appeals to foreign businessmen is the campaign Hainan is now conducting to eliminate corruption, and fight business crimes.

Southwest Region

Sichuan Leader Speaks on PLA School Anniversary

*HK0910004389 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Oct 89*

[Excerpts] On 8 October, a grand gathering was held in Chengdu to mark the 40th anniversary of the entry into the southwest of the 2d Field Army's Military and Political University. Over 1,500 representatives of veteran cadres and fighters of the 2d Field Army gathered to recall the study and combat of those years and discuss the achievements in revolution and construction over the past 40 years.

Present at the gathering were Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial party committee; Lu Dadong, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Xu Mengxia, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; He Haoju, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Liao Bokang, chairman of the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Wu Xihai, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the Chengdu city party committee; Xu Chuan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and director of the Propaganda Department; Yang Wanxian and Zhang Lixing, former leaders of the provincial party committee; and Chen Mingyi, a veteran leader of Chengdu Military Region. [passage omitted]

Comrade Yang Rudai made a speech. He extended cordial regards and a lofty salute to the comrades of the university on behalf of the provincial party committee and government, and highly evaluated the university's glorious history. He hoped that the veteran comrades of the university will use their experiences in 40 years of revolution to conduct with boldness and assurance education for the younger generation in adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. He hoped that, while implementing the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, everyone will seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's series of important speeches and Comrade Jiang Zemin's National Day speech, and make new contributions to the party and people in strengthening party building, the building of spiritual civilization, and ideological and political work, deepening reforms, and promoting the four modernizations. [passage omitted]

Tibet Circular Urges Study of Jiang Speech

*HK0710020589 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1430 GMT 6 Oct 89*

[Excerpts] The regional party committee has issued a circular on seriously studying and publicizing Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech at the National Day gathering in Beijing. The circular said that this is a programmatic document guiding the current work of the whole party. The party committees at all levels must seriously organize the

party members, cadres, and masses to study and publicize this speech. The circular made the following demands:

1. Fully understand the great significance of the speech and enhance awareness of the importance of studying it. [passage omitted]
2. In studying Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech, it is necessary to closely link with reality, profoundly appreciate the [word indistinct] of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and promote the work of grasping things with two hands in the region. In addition, the study should be linked to implementing the spirit of the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the regional party committee and with adhering to the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization, and opposing separatism in Tibet. [passage indistinct]
3. Strengthen organizational leadership over study. The party committees at all levels must pay great attention to grasping study by all party members, cadres, and the masses. [passage omitted]
4. The propaganda departments and media units must regard publicizing and implementing the spirit of Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech as an important task in the 2d half of this year and get a thoroughly good grasp of it.
5. The performance in study, propaganda, and implementation in the various localities and departments should be comprehensively reported to the regional party committee by the end of October.

North Region

Beijing Leader Meets Delegates to National Rally

*SK0610003589 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese
23 Sep 89 p 1*

[Text] "Our warm congratulations and kind greetings to the comrades who returned with honor! We will learn from these comrades!" When leading persons of the municipal party committee cordially met with the delegates of our municipality who had attended the national rally to commend advanced grass-roots party organizations and outstanding party affairs workers on the afternoon of 22 September, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, first extended high respect to these delegates on behalf of the municipal party committee.

In our municipality, 15 grass-roots party organizations were named as national advanced grass-roots party organizations, and 30 persons were named as national outstanding party affairs workers. Representatives from 6 advanced grass-roots party organizations and 13 outstanding party affairs workers attended the national commendatory rally. They are the outstanding representatives of more than 57,000 grass-roots party organizations and more than 80,000 full-time and part-time party affairs workers throughout the municipality. They reflect

the main trend of the grass-roots party organizations and party affairs workers throughout the municipality, and embody the noble characters of the present communists and the styles of this era.

Li Ximing and other leading comrades of the municipal party committee pointed out: Inspired by the guidelines of the rally, party organizations at various levels throughout the municipality should concentrate their attention on party building and ideological and political work. At present, party organizations at various levels still face many difficulties, and their responsibilities are heavy. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, we should unfailingly put into effect the "one central task and two basic points," recover the ideological front we lost with Marxist ideology, correct the confusion of minds caused by the rampant spread of bourgeois liberalization, and overcome the numerous difficulties in economic work. The most basic task is to improve party building in a down-to-earth manner. It is hoped that everyone will exert concerted efforts to make the party organizations at various levels in the capital even stronger.

Present at the meeting were Li Qiyan and Wang Jiali, deputy secretaries; and Li Zhijian, Meng Zhiyuan, Yuan Liben, and Chen Guangwen, Standing Committee members of the municipal party committee.

Shanxi Secretary Speaks at Party Building Meeting

HK0410093189 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese
15 Sep 89 p 1

[Report by reporter Hu guo (5170 2654) and Shanxi People's Broadcasting Station reporter Sun Yanzhen (1327 4282 4176); "Provincial Party Committee Convenes Conference on Party Building"]

[Text] The 7-day party building work conference of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee ended in Taiyuan on 14 September. The main topic of the conference was to relay the spirit of the National Conference of Directors of Propaganda Departments and the National Conference of Directors of Organization Departments and make arrangements for strengthening the work of party building in our province.

During the conference, Comrade Li Ligong spoke on behalf of the provincial party committee, and Comrades Lu Gongxun, Zhang Weiqing, and Feng Zhimao delivered their speeches respectively on organization work, ideological work, and problems concerning party style.

At the end of the conference, Comrade Wang Maoling made a concluding speech.

The participants of the conference, on the basis of study, put forward many beneficial ideas and proposals on major issues of party building and ideological and political work, and in the course of studies and discussions, made clear right from wrong, deepened their understanding, and unified their thinking. They said with deep

feelings: Our party has stood a severe test in the recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion. Facts prove that our party is strong and cannot be destroyed by any hostile forces; meanwhile, it has also revealed the serious problems existing in our party. In the past few years, particularly since Comrade Zhao Ziyang presided over the work of the party Central Committee, ideological confusion within the party and slack organization and discipline have been aggravated because Comrade Zhao Ziyang, together with his faults in other aspects, connived at and supported bourgeois liberalization ideologically, politically, and organizationally and weakened the party's leadership and ideological and political work. This has encouraged corrupt phenomenon, seriously undermined the relationship between the party and the masses, and weakened the party's fighting power. The reason for the capability of internal and external hostile forces to stir up trouble, and even create turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion, lies mainly in the party. We should sum up the past and think about the future. We should fully understand the importance and urgency of strengthening party building. From now on, party committees at all levels should, in accordance with the demands of the party's basic lines, concentrate on grasping party building and be determined to solve current urgent problems in party building.

All the participants unanimously held: Since the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the new central leading collective, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core, has seriously absorbed experience and lessons and has prominently placed before the party the major topic of vigorously strengthening party building. Under such circumstances, the meeting held by the provincial party committee is both timely and necessary. It will surely play a positive role in unifying thinking, enhancing understanding, and doing a good job in party building in our province. We must carry out the spirit of the instructions of the central authorities, fully understand the extraordinary importance and urgency of strengthening party building, and concentrate on grasping well party building in our province.

In his speech, Comrade Li Ligong discussed five issues relating to party building in our province:

I. Seriously Grasp the Work of Examination and Rectification, Purify Party Organizations, and Strengthen the Building of Leading Groups

Currently, the task of examination and rectification in our province is still very arduous. Party committees at all levels should conscientiously strengthen leadership over this work, firmly overcome various obstructions, and avoid going through the motions. They should, on the basis of examination and rectification, conduct a new registration of party members in some units with the emphasis on eliminating those party members who committed serious mistakes during the turmoil. Those units which do not have the duty to conduct examination and rectification need not register party members, but they can deal with disqualified party members through

democratic appraisals. It is necessary to conduct an in-depth examination on the leading cadres at and above the county level and on reserve cadres to clear up the people who have serious problems.

In order to strengthen the building of leading groups, it is necessary to carry out completely and accurately the principle of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, young in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. And we should not put undue emphasis on age and diploma, nor replace the principle of having both ability and political integrity with the vulgarized "standard of productive forces." When selecting cadres in the future, it is necessary to put "revolutionization" first, attaching great importance to political stand, ideological quality, practical experience, and leadership ability. It is our party's tradition for the party to manage cadres. However, the method that the party used to manage cadres should be improved. In observing cadres in the future, we should go among the masses to listen to views from various quarters, including the views of the higher level, the lower level, and the neighborhood. We should never go through the motions.

2. Resolutely Oppose Bourgeois Liberalization and Realistically Strengthen the Party's Ideological and Theoretical Building

It is necessary to center closely around the party's basic line, carry out seriously education in adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization among all party members, strengthen the party's theoretical building, and upgrade the theoretical quality of party members. Party committees at all levels should put theoretical education on a strategic plane and adopt definite forms and means to carry out education in the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism among all party members. In particular, it is necessary to carry out education of party member cadres at and above the county and department level successfully, and set up and improve a system for party members to study Marxism-Leninism.

While strengthening the ideological building of the party itself, party committees at all levels should fully understand the extraordinary importance of ideological work and firmly control leadership over ideological work. Currently, it is necessary to do rectification work firmly and properly in the press, theoretical literature and art, and publishing circles—especially in the cultural market—and make great efforts to get rid of "blue" audio and video products, books, and magazines and ban publications which advocate bourgeois liberalization. Meanwhile, it is necessary to carry out the "double hundred" policy and invigorate cultural life.

3. Strengthen the Building of Party Style and Overcome Negative and Corrupt Phenomena

Generally speaking, our party style is good, but we should also note that negative and corrupt phenomena are very serious and really exist in the party, which should be seriously solved. In strengthening the building

of party style, we should simultaneously grasp ideological education, institutional building, and punishment of corruption. Currently, we should concentrate our forces on investigating and dealing with serious violations of laws and discipline, and severely punishing corrupt people. First, our attitude should be firm. We should check corrupt people thoroughly, no matter how long his party standing is, how great his achievements are, how high his post is, how large the scope of involvement is, and how many people are involved in the case. Second, leaders should personally deal with matters in accordance with law. Meanwhile, all localities and all departments should make further efforts to propagate and implement "circulars" of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Supreme People's Court, and the Ministry of Supervision, and encourage the masses to expose and denounce offenders in order to mount a strong political offensive. To strengthen the building of party style and promote the party's fine tradition is an arduous and long-term task. Party organizations at all levels should proceed from specific problems and persevere in them. On no account should they be strict and enthusiastic one moment and lax and indifferent the next. Leading party cadres at all levels must set an example and take the lead in setting a good example for the vast numbers of cadres.

4. Strengthen the Building of Grass-Roots Party Organizations and Give Full Play to the Role of Grass-Roots Party Organizations as Fighting Bastions

Strengthening the party's organization building at the grass-roots level is an important duty facing the party. First, it is necessary to unify thinking and understanding, straighten out the relationship between party work and government work in enterprises, and give play to the role of enterprise party organization as a political nucleus. The secretary of the party committee and the factory director should share the same objective—seriously carry out their own duties and work in coordination; the role of the party committee and the factory director should be brought into full play. Second, it is necessary to do a good job in the building of grass-roots party organizations. The focus this winter and next spring is to overhaul and consolidate those branches that are weak, slack, paralysed, or semi-paralysed. During the rectification, it is necessary to carry out ideological education from beginning to end, with the focus on upgrading the ideological consciousness of leading group members. It is also necessary to conduct needed readjustments to organization in light of the real situation. Third, it is necessary to strengthen the building of party organizations in party and government organs to ensure that cadres in party and government organs will be honest and diligent in performing their official duties. Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen the building of party organizations in institutions of higher learning. The party committee in an institution of higher learning is the political nucleus of the school. It leads ideological and political work in an all-around way, manages cadres, and supports administrative leaders in carrying out their work independently and responsibly.

To strengthen the building of grass-roots party organizations, it is necessary to enforce the regular activities of party organizations and launch vigorous ideological struggle. It is also necessary to do a good job in recruiting party members in accordance with the principle of "adhering to standards, guaranteeing quality, improving structure, and prudently recruiting party members." It should attach great importance to cultivating and absorbing party members from excellent elements of workers, peasants, and intellectuals in the front line of production. Special attention should be paid to developing party members from among industrial workers.

5. Party Committees at All Levels Should Concentrate Their Attention on Grasping Party Building

Party committees at all levels should ideologically attach great importance to party building, and in line with the demands of party's basic line, adopt realistic measures to carry out party building. They should, in accordance with the present conditions in party building in their regions or departments, grasp key problems and weak links. They should be bold in practice and exploration, and constantly raise party building to a new level.

In his speech, Comrade Li Ligong emphatically pointed out: Party building concerns the overall situation and is of great significance. Party committees at all levels should adhere to the principle of strictly administering the party; concentrate their attention on grasping party building; and do a good job in party building in terms of ideology, organization, and style so that party organizations at all levels and the vast numbers of party members can play their due roles in the great course of invigorating Shanxi and making the people prosperous.

Present at the conference were secretaries of party committees, directors of organization and propaganda departments, and secretaries of discipline inspection committees from all prefectures and cities; secretaries of all county party committees; responsible comrades of the provincial Advisory Commission, People's Congress, government, and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference who are party members; responsible comrades of all departments directly under the provincial authorities; and responsible comrades of the party committees of all institutions of higher learning and some enterprises.

Northeast Region

Jilin Secretary Meets With Conference Delegates

SK0710131989 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
18 Sep 89 p 1

[Excerpt] The national conference to commend advanced grass-roots party organizations and outstanding party affairs workers will be held in Beijing from 20 to 22 September. He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor; Zhang Fengqi, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Huo Mingguang, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Du Qinglin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Gao Yan, member of the Standing Committee and director of the provincial party committee's Organization Department; and Gao Wen and Liu Xilin, provincial vice governors, met with representatives who were to attend the commendatory conference at Songyuan Guesthouse at 1330 on 17 September. The provincial leaders said that it was an honor to represent the 1.08 million party members and more than 70,000 grass-roots party organizations throughout the province to go to Beijing to attend the conference. They encouraged the representatives to earnestly learn from the deeds and experiences of the advanced grass-roots party organizations and outstanding party affairs workers from all over the country in order to further strengthen our province's grass-roots party organizations; enhance the cohesive force, appeal, and combat strength of party organizations; unite with and lead the masses to promote our province's reform and socialist construction; and make new contributions to developing Jilin. After the meeting, the provincial leaders had a group picture taken with the representatives. [passage omitted]

Liaoning's Quan Shuren at Art Festival Closing

SK0710124989 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Oct 89

[Excerpts] The Liaoning branch of the second China Art Festival and the first Liaoning Provincial Cultural and Art Festival successfully ended at the Liaoning Zhonghua Theater in Shenyang this afternoon after a 10-day session. [passage omitted]

At the closing ceremony, Wang Julu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of this cultural and art festival, gave a closing address. [passage omitted]

Jiang Hua, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, and leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government and the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, including Quan Shuren, Dai Suli, Wang Guangzhong, Li Changchun, and Xu Shaofu, and

Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military region, attended the closing ceremony. Responsible persons of the provincial military district, the Shenyang City party committee and government, and departments concerned, and some veteran comrades, including Guo Feng and (Guan Shanfu), also attended the closing ceremony.

Northwest Region

Contracted Responsibility System Stressed in Gansu

HK0610012589 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Oct 89

[Excerpts] On 5 October, the provincial party committee convened an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee to listen to reports from provincial departments concerned on investigation of the contracted management responsibility system in 42 industrial and commercial enterprises in conjunction with studying and discussing Comrade Jiang Zemin's important National Day speech and in connection with Gansu realities.

Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Governor Jia Zhijie pointed out that there is no change in the basic policy of contracting in the enterprises. We must continue to perfect and develop the contracted management responsibility system in enterprises. [passage omitted]

After listening to the investigation reports, Governor Jia Zhijie and Vice Governor Zhang Wule reviewed a number of new problems. They said that at present some new problems have arisen, such as a continued decline in production, overstocking of products, and doubts among some enterprise leaders over whether the contracted management responsibility system will remain in force.

They said: To remove the ideological burdens from the majority of people, we must, on the one hand, unswervingly oppose corruption and promote the building of clean administration and, on the other, unswervingly promote reforms and opening up, and in particular continue to implement certain effective policies that have played a stimulating role in the province's industrial production.

Li Ziqi said: The current fundamental issue in reform is to stabilize policies. There is to be no change in the enterprise contracted management responsibility system, nor in the matching systems, such as the plant manager or director responsibility system, or in other policies. He called on enterprises to eliminate and guard against various factors that are unfavorable for production and harmonize relations between the party, the administration, the trade unions, and the Communist Youth League. It is necessary to ensure the core status of the plant manager in production management and policy making, and also establish the political core role of the party organizations.

On the building of clean administration, Comrade Li Ziqi pointed out that it is essential to distinguish between legal and illegal things. The majority of purchase and sales personnel in enterprises are good, and we must allow them some margin in their activities. He also called on propaganda and media units to base their work on Gansu realities, focus on providing positive guidance, and do more to encourage people and harmonize relationships so as to promote the further deepening of reform. [passage omitted]

Qinghai Leader Stresses Studying Jiang Speech

*HK0610021189 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Oct 89*

[Excerpt] The provincial party committee convened a gathering of cadres at and above the departmental level on 5 October to make arrangements for the serious study and implementation of Comrade Jiang Zemin's important National Day speech throughout the province.

Yin Kesheng, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave his views on these arrangements. He said

that this speech of Comrade Jiang Zemin's is a programmatic document guiding the current work of the whole party and the whole country. Seriously studying and implementing this speech is of great current and far-reaching historical significance for unifying our thinking, working in concert, bracing our spirits, consolidating and developing the fruits of victory, and pressing forward with the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The provincial party committee calls on party organizations at all levels immediately to organize the party members, cadres, and masses to seriously study this speech. They should integrate this study with the study of the fourth plenary session spirit and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches. Through study, they should unify thinking and action, brace their spirits, effectively press ahead with the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, do a good job in improvement and rectification, consolidate and develop the province's political situation of stability and unity, and achieve steady economic development. [passage omitted]

Article Views Government's Reunification Policy

HK0610144689 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1246 GMT 3 Oct 89

[“The Internationalization of the Taiwan Issue by the Taiwan Authorities Will Make the Country’s Reunification More Difficult”—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Zhang Jingxu, assistant research fellow of the Institute of Taiwan Studies under the Academy of Social Sciences of China, pointed out that the internationalization of the Taiwan issue by the Taiwan authorities will make reunification more difficult.

He said: Taiwan has been content to retain sovereignty over the island for the past 40 years and, with the support, connivance, and protection of the international anti-Chinese and anticommunist forces, has been striving for the so-called “legitimate sovereignty” status in the international community. It has never ceased its separatist activities to attempt to stand up to Mainland China as an equal. The so-called “flexible diplomacy” and “dual recognition” policies it has pursued recently are virtually an open attempt to create “two Chinas” or “one China, one Taiwan” and to make the Taiwan issue an international one, thus adding complexity and subtlety to reunification. This merits a special alert.

At the academic forum on “Relationship Between Both Sides of the Strait in the Past 40 Years,” Zhang Jingxu, assistant research fellow, elaborated his opinion about the problems between Mainland China and Taiwan in the past 40 years in the international community.

He analyzed that: The Taiwan authorities’ foreign relations can be divided into three periods: First, the period of striving for survival. In the 1950’s and 1960’s, because of its anti-communist and anti-Chinese position and its Far East strategy, the U.S. Government pursued a policy of hostility, isolation, blockade, and containment toward New China. Relying on the help of the United States, the Taiwan authorities had in the international community illegally occupied the legitimate seat of China in the United Nations for 22 years and retained “diplomatic relationships” with 69 countries. Second, the collapsing period. From the beginning of the 1970’s, the United States began to take “pluralistic” considerations in its Taiwan and China policy. At the beginning of the 1970’s, the Taiwan Kuomintang Government began to be at a “diplomatic low tide.” The 25th UN General Assembly recognized the PRC’s legitimate representation, which was followed by a chain of great events such as Richard Nixon’s visit to China, the publication of the Sino-American Shanghai Communique, the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the U.S.; Taiwan’s “diplomacy” crumbled terribly in the international community. Taiwan’s “Foreign Affairs Ministry” was nicknamed “the Relations Seizing Ministry.” Third, the period of isolation. Since the

latter half of the 1970’s, the Taiwan authorities have been in a period of isolation. During this period, they also went through the so-called stages of “total diplomacy” (from 1971 to 1978), “substantive diplomacy” (from 1979 to 1988), and “flexible diplomacy,” from the time Li Denghui came to power, in a vain attempt to return to the international community through “dual recognition.”

He said: The so-called “substantive diplomacy” stresses the use of such channels as economy, trade, science and technology, culture, and sports contacts; the application of the strategy of integrating economic interest and political profits; and the use of unconventional, nongovernmental, and unofficial “diplomatic” modes, with the focus on developing the substantive relations with countries that have established diplomatic relations with China. It has had some results. For example, Taiwan has established commercial, scientific and technological, cultural, and other relations with over 140 countries and regions. It has also set up some institutes in foreign countries (which include those countries with which it has no diplomatic relations) and actively joined governmental and nongovernmental international organizations.

The present Taiwan authorities have developed the “substantive diplomacy” to “flexible diplomacy.” Its characteristics are that Taiwan depends on its economic strength and employs the tactics of “dual recognition” and the strategy of being flexible and pragmatic to publicly create “two Chinas” or “one China, one Taiwan.” In the international arena, it gives prominence to the term “Taiwan” in an attempt to make the international community accept it and to gain an equal footing with the Mainland.

The “flexible diplomacy” Taiwan pursues has four objectives: 1) Secure and strengthen its relations with countries with which Taiwan has “diplomatic” relations. Moreover, it strives to “establish diplomatic relations” with more newly founded countries, which are mainly in Central and South America and along the Caribbean coast. 2) Greatly improve the “substantive diplomatic relations” with some countries. Where it will not be able to establish diplomatic relations within a short time, it strives to hang the plate “Republic of China” in local institutions and to upgrade relations to the semi-official level by opening “consulates general”; tries to “restore diplomatic relations” with some countries, such as Grenada; and practices “dual recognition.” 3) Further promote and develop the substantive relations with those countries with which it has no “diplomatic” relations, especially with the United States, Japan, Western Europe, and the Southeast Asian region. Now it is developing relations with East European countries such as the Soviet Union. 4) Seek help from the United States and Japan, and actively participate in international organizations and their activities.

Assistant research fellow Zhang pointed out: The Taiwan authorities practice the “flexible diplomacy” with the background of pursuing a policy of limited opening to

the Mainland. It is an important part of the overall policy of making adjustments to seek survival under the new situation. Its intention is to extricate itself from the predicament of "diplomatic" isolation, explore more space for international activity and survival, and make the "flexible diplomacy" a "balance point" to readjust its policy toward the mainland. While limitedly opening up nongovernmental exchanges to the mainland, Taiwan wants to return to the international community as an "independent political entity" and practically create a situation of "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan" coexisting in order to contend with the mainland in the international arena, and take this a "bargaining" position when making contact with the mainland—forcing Mainland China to make concessions to it on the reunification issue. However, it will meet resolute opposition from Mainland China and be given the cold shoulder by the international community out of practical consideration. This will also add complexities and produce negative effects to the reunification of China, and, therefore, we should watch out for it.

Jiangxi Issues Regulations on Taiwanese Settlers
OW0510203989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1534 GMT 5 Oct 89

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA)—A set of regulations outlining preferential treatment for people from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan who want to buy or build houses in Jiangxi Province was published recently, according to the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" today.

According to the new regulations, persons from Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan can buy or build for their local relatives houses worth more than 10,000 U.S. dollars in Nanchang, capital of the province, or more than 8,000 U.S. dollars in nine other major cities in the province, or more than 6,000 U.S. dollars in other cities and towns.

The regulations also say that people from the three places can buy building materials and land in the countryside at favorable prices.

Hainan Opens Ports To Taiwan Fishing Boats

OW0610205889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1532 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Haikou, October 6 (XINHUA)—The Hainan provincial government has decided to open seven ports to fishing boats from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao to anchor or wait out storms.

The open ports are the new Haikou Port at Haikou, the provincial capital, Sanya Port, Qinglan Port in Wenchang County, Tanmen Port in Qionghai County, Wuchang Port in Wanning County, Xincun Port in Lingshui County and Baimajing Port in Danxian County.

Some of the ports have set up special reception stations to accommodate fishermen from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao.

Liberia Reestablishes Ties With Government**Liberian Delegation Arrives**

*OW0810162889 Taipei CNA in English
1452 GMT 8 Oct 89*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 8 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] Foreign Minister Lien Chan and Liberia's Acting Foreign Minister William Bull will sign, on behalf of both governments, a joint communique establishing diplomatic relations Monday morning at the Grand Hotel.

Liberian Vice President Harry S. Moniba arrived in Taipei Saturday at the head of a 16-member delegation. During his visit, he, as a special envoy, will meet ROC President Li Teng-hui, in addition to witnessing the signing of the joint communique.

Vice President Moniba and his entourage toured the National Palace Museum and attended a dinner party hosted in his honor by ROC Foreign Minister Lien Sunday morning.

Moniba formally denied a report that the ROC would loan Liberia 200 million U.S. dollars to finance a highway project. But he said the ROC had promised to surface a gravel road for Liberia which would cost several tens of millions of U.S. dollars, according to estimates by the Ret-sen Engineering Agency.

After witnessing the signing of the joint communique Monday morning, the Liberian special delegation will call on ranking economics, trade, and agriculture officials. They will participate in the National Day celebrations on Oct. 10 and meet representatives of the diplomatic corps on Oct. 11.

The Liberian delegation includes Finance Minister Emmanuel L. Shaw II, Transportation Minister Mcleod Turkett-Darpoh, Minister of Planning and Economics Elijah Taylor and Health and Social Welfare Minister Martha K. Sendolo-Belleh.

Joint Communique Signed

*OW0910222089 Taipei CNA in English
1414 GMT 9 Oct 89*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 9 (CNA)—The Republic of China and the Republic of Liberia signed a joint communique here Monday to resume full diplomatic relations.

In the joint communique, both countries agreed to set up embassies in the other nation's capital at a convenient and appropriate time.

ROC Foreign Minister Lien Chan and Liberia's acting Foreign Minister William Bull, on behalf of their countries, inked the joint communique Monday morning at the Grand Hotel.

In a speech after the ceremony Premier Li Huan said that Liberia, which shifted its recognition to the Peking

regime in 1977, is the first country to restore diplomatic relations with the Republic of China.

Li praised the move as a "breakthrough" in the nation's diplomatic history. The resumption of diplomatic ties has boosted to 25 the number of countries recognizing Taipei.

Premier Li Huan and Liberian Vice President Harry S. Moniba, head of a 16-member delegation to the Republic of China on Taiwan, offered toasts to each other and hopes for the consolidation of ties between the two countries.

Restoration Termed 'Breakthrough'

*OW0910115489 Taipei CNA in English
1108 GMT 9 Oct 89*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 9 (CNA)—Premier Li Huan, noting that Liberia was the first nation to restore diplomatic relations with the Republic of China [ROC] in recent years, said Monday that the reestablishment of diplomatic ties between the two nations was the ROC's big diplomatic breakthrough.

Li made his remarks after attending the signing ceremony of the joint communique to formally restore ROC-Liberia diplomatic relations.

The premier attributed the breakthrough to the ROC's economic development and successful political democratization. He said that the nation will make greater efforts to win more nations in seeking diplomatic relations.

Li declined, however, to say what would be the next nation to establish diplomatic ties with the ROC, saying only that "we are willing to establish diplomatic ties with any democratic nation in the world."

President Li Delivers National Day Address

*OW0910201689 Taipei CNA in English
1632 GMT 9 Oct 89*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 9 (CNA)—Terming Taiwan the "bastion of national revival," President Li Teng-hui said on the eve of the Republic of China's 78th National Day that the island's future cannot be independent of a reunified China.

In his National Day message, to be delivered Tuesday, the president pointed out that after 40 years of separation, all Chinese unwilling to accept communist enslavement are showing to the world that China has reached a historical juncture.

"Our sense of national righteousness will certainly not allow us to stand by and watch China continue to exist with one part living in freedom and the other under enslavement," President Li said.

He called on all Chinese identifying themselves with Chinese culture to unite closely in building a new China under a system of the people, by the people and for the people.

He noted that the Republic of China on Taiwan has for the past four decades been honestly implementing such a system as taught by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founding father of the Republic.

The president said, anti-communism has by now become the consensus of all Chinese, and the sprouts of democracy across the world are waiting for the irrigation of the "Taiwan experience."

Following is the full text of President Li's National Day message:

Today is the 78th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China, when everybody on our bastion of national revival shares in the joyous and festive spirit of the day to celebrate this great turning point in Chinese history. At the same time, Chinese everywhere who are unwilling to accept enslavement under the communist rule are announcing to the world, in a show of unprecedented solidarity and resolved consensus, that the development of the situation in China has now reached a historical juncture. The sacred flame of China's hope has begun to burn ardently in our bastion of national revival. Its brilliance will ultimately dispel the haze of Marxism-Leninism, and illuminate the entire Chinese mainland; its warmth will one day destroy the shackles of communist totalitarianism, and pave the way to a tomorrow of freedom, democracy, well-being, and prosperity.

Today is the 78th anniversary of the founding of Asia's first republic, the Republic of China. This is also the 40th year since the Chinese Communists, who were groomed and instructed by the Russian Communists, usurped the Chinese mainland. Over the past 40 years, this deceptive, self-contradictory, and arrogant group of violence-wielding communists has brought destitution and calamity to the Chinese people, and has subjected Chinese culture to unprecedented disaster. But human nature cannot be suppressed indefinitely. Under the powerful tidal surge of democracy, our mainland compatriots have finally stood up to the gun barrels of their dictators. As we witness the imminent conclusion of this tragedy written by over a billion Chinese with their blood and tears, we hear the ardent exhortation of our founding father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, echoing in our ears: Communism is not suited to China; China must take the path of the three principles of the people.

In these same 40 years, our bastion of national revival has, based on the blueprint for national development of the three principles of the people, turned out totally differently. Under the call of the principle of nationalism, we have developed traditional Chinese culture; under the impetus of the principle of democracy, we have promoted democratic rule of law; and under the guidance of the principle of the people's well-being, we have created an economic miracle. Looking back on this

arduous and bitter period during which we endured humiliation to carry out our great mission, we have, in spite of achievements that were not always perfect and a process that was not without its flaws, succeeded in maintaining loving hearts and reason; we have nursed our wounds back to wholeness; and we have taken to heart the lessons that history has taught us. This experience has given us a magnanimous heart and greater confidence, enabling us to bring together the knowledge, sweat, and blood of the entire Chinese people to pursue greater innovation in politics, breakthroughs in foreign relations, improvements in the economy, fairness in society, a stronger military, and an enriched national culture. With an even broader stride, we will surmount all the obstacles on the road of our future development, marching energetically toward the front ranks of the world's civilizations.

Today the experience and fruits of Taiwan's development have become a model for study and emulation by the developing nations of the world as well as an object of admiration and longing of our 1.1 billion mainland compatriots. Nevertheless, we cannot become complacent because we now enjoy comfort, or become slack based on false pride, for heavy responsibilities and a long path lie ahead of us. Taiwan's future cannot be viewed as independent of a reunified China, and the nation's laws cannot indulge any proposals that would divide the country and be repugnant to all our countrymen. And our sense of national righteousness and sincerity will most certainly not allow us to merely stand by and watch China continue to exist with one part living in a state of freedom and the other under enslavement. Anti-communism has by now become the consensus of all Chinese, and the sprouts of democracy scattered across the world are not just waiting for our enthusiastic support and for the irrigation of our experience. We believe that all anti-communist forces will gather under the banner of the three principles of the people; that the reunification of China will be decided by the common will of the entire Chinese people; and that it will be built on a foundation of freedom, democracy prosperity, and equitable distribution of wealth.

Ladies and gentlemen: Turning points in China's historical development are born in hardship. Our resolute and immovable belief is that where there is a will, there is a way. The lessons we have learned over the past 40 years have enabled our bastion of national revival to progress from economic prosperity toward political innovation; increasing our level of knowledge has enabled us to accelerate the renaissance of Chinese culture. The great vital spirit and the vigorous creativity of the Chinese people are an inexhaustible source of national strength, and inspire us to march forward courageously. Let us, in full sincerity, warmly extend our hands to all those who claim Chinese culture as their own, and who pursue freedom and happiness. Let us closely unite, and together put our full efforts into building a new China under the three principles of the people that is of the people, by the people, and for the people. Thank you.

The 20-year-old member of the "counter-revolutionary" China Alliance for Democracy was arrested by immigration officers on September 23 for overstaying his two-way visitor's visa.

The Director of Immigration used discretionary powers to allow Yang, formerly China's second best swimmer, to leave for the United States.

The Government resisted pressure to allow Yang to leave directly for Taiwan which scrambled to accept the swimmer.

However, mainland authorities remained unhappy and indicated they could take retaliatory action.

But a Government official stressed yesterday the decision to allow Yang to go to the US had not breached the agreement.

Illegal immigrants were "a completely different kettle of fish" from two-way permit holders, the official said.

He said illegal immigrants could not be allowed to remain in Hong Kong and the 1982 agreement was aimed at ensuring overstayers had a place to be sent—China.

Sources also pointed out that Yang was not sent to Taiwan despite Premier Mr Li Huan's approval of rushed regulation changes to grant Yang political asylum.

"We successfully thwarted Taiwan's propaganda attempts and I would have thought that would be a cause for satisfaction rather than anger in some quarters," one source said.

So far this year 12,214 illegal immigrants from China have been returned to the mainland, 53 of them on Saturday, the day before the refusal.

Government sources said that if numbers were allowed to accumulate accommodation problems could arise.

But while San Uk Ling holding centre had a limited capacity, any overflow of illegal immigrants could be housed at Victoria Prison.

PRC Envoy Criticizes UK for Confidence Problem

*OW0810154889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1439 GMT 8 Oct 89*

[“Chief Chinese Representative Holds Britian Responsible for Hong Kong’s Confidence Problem”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, October 8 (XINHUA)—The British side has the unshirkable responsibility for the present problem of confidence in Hong Kong, the senior Chinese representative of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group, Ambassador Ke Zaishuo, said here today.

And because of the British side's sticking to its erroneous stand, the two sides were divided on some major issues

of principle at the recent meeting of the Joint Liaison Group, said Ke Zaishuo, who is fresh from the meeting, in an interview with XINHUA.

In the interview, Ke shared his views on the current situation in Hong Kong and the recent work of the Joint Liaison Group.

Many things related to the Sino-British relations and the situation in Hong Kong have taken place since the group's 12th meeting, Ke said.

Following the quelling of the Beijing anti-government riots, he said, many people developed worries and misunderstandings because of their lack of knowledge of the truth and false reporting and even rumors by some news media, but "this is understandable."

Chinese leaders have repeatedly stated that China's political situation is stable, the economy is constantly developing, the nation's reform and open policy and its policies for Hong Kong and Macao drawn up in line with the "one country, two systems" concept, will remain unchanged, Ke said. "Therefore, the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots should set their heart at ease completely."

An important reason leading to the present problem of confidence in Hong Kong lies in some "irresponsible actions" on the part of Britain, Ke said.

The British side unilaterally announced the suspension of the Joint Liaison Group's work in this past June, "causing negative consequences," Ke said.

A handful of people used Hong Kong to engage in sabotage and activities aimed at overthrowing the Chinese Government, he said. "The British side adopted an attitude of connivance towards this."

"Therefore," he said, "The British side has unshirkable responsibility for the present problem of confidence in Hong Kong."

Regrettably, the British side is still sticking to its erroneous stand, and "this is also why the two sides were divided on some major issues of principle at the 13th meeting of the Sino-British liaison group recently held in London," Ke said.

The signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration once led to the prime era in the history of Sino-British relations, Ke said. "That resulted from the common, long-term efforts of the Chinese and British Governments and ought to be prized."

In the strict implementation of the joint declaration lie both the interest and obligations of the two sides, he said.

"We have taken note of the British Government's promise to completely and earnestly implement the joint declaration," Ke said. "We hope the British Government will translate this promise into action."

In the Joint Liaison Group's future work, he said, the Chinese side will continue to adhere to the provisions on

the implementation of the joint declaration and work for the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong and the smooth hand-over of the colony in 1997.

No Opinion Poll on Basic Law Draft To Be Held

OW0710160789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1446 GMT 7 Oct 89

[Text] Hong Kong, October 7 (XINHUA)—The Consultative Committee for the Basic Law (CCBL) of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China will not conduct any public opinion poll on the Basic Law (draft).

This was decided by voting here Saturday at the 30th meeting of the CCBL Executive Committee presided over by its chairman Dr. T.K. Ann.

But the CCBL still welcomes the submission of public opinion poll results by other individuals and organizations, a press release of the meeting said.

The results of voting on whether the CCBL should conduct an opinion poll on the Basic Law (draft), were: 3 for, 12 against, and 2 abstentions.

Further on Territory's SRV Refugee Situation

Refugees Told of Resettling Chances
OW0610203389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1521 GMT 6 Oct 89

[Text] Hong Kong, October 6 (XINHUA)—Vietnamese boat people screened out as non-refugees here were told today by representatives from foreign countries that they do not stand any chance of being resettled elsewhere, however long they wait in Hong Kong.

Organized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), officials from the consulates of the United States, Australia, Canada, France, Norway and the Netherlands in Hong Kong visited the Chi Ma Wan Detention Center at the southeast of the Lantau Island.

They explained to the boat people the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) passed by the Geneva conference on refugees in June this year and their governments' support to it. The CPA allows for the return of all those screened out as economic migrants to their country of origin either voluntarily or by other means.

The UNHCR officials said they wished that the explanations would help the boat people understand and accept their position peacefully. And a greater number of them are expected to consider voluntarily returning to Vietnam after their position are clarified.

The majority of the more than 32,000 boat people who have poured into Hong Kong so far this year are believed to be only economic migrants. Now 3,679 boat people are housed at the Chi Ma Wan Detention Center. Among them, 1,563 have been screened out to be non-refugees.

Rival Groups Clash in Refugee Camp

BK0810105089 Hong Kong AFP in English
1043 GMT 8 Oct 89

[Text] Hong Kong, Oct 8 (AFP)—Correctional services officers in full riot gear were called in early Sunday [8 October] to stop an outbreak of fighting between two groups of Vietnamese boat people at a camp here, a government spokesman said.

The fight in the urban Shamshuiipo camp started late Saturday between some 150 boat people from the same province in north Vietnam when one group accused the other of stealing, the spokesman said.

Officers from the Correctional Services Department which manages the camp, were forced to call in reinforcements who brought the fighting under control at about 1 a.m. local time (1700 GMT) some three hours after it started.

About 50 of the Vietnamese surrendered while others barricaded themselves in one of the dormitories, but later surrendered after negotiating with officials, the spokesman said, adding that 53 were being held for questioning.

Fifteen people, including one correctional services officer, were treated for minor injuries, although one of the boat people was admitted to hospital.

The spokesman said officers later searched the area and seized 159 homemade weapons.

There are 56,507 Vietnamese boat people in 16 urban and suburban camps in this British colony, over 41,000 of whom arrived after June last year when the government introduced a screening policy to separate genuine refugees from economic migrants. The latter face forced repatriation.

There have been several outbreaks of violence in the camps over the last few months, which has led to calls from public groups for the government here and in Britain to speed up talks with Hanoi on repatriation.

Council To Expand Trade With USSR, East Bloc

OW0410075589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0131 GMT 4 Oct 89

[Text] Hong Kong, October 4 (XINHUA)—The Hong Kong Trade Development Council (TDC) plans to organize more promotion activities and trade missions directed at East European and Soviet markets during the 1990-1991 financial year (beginning April 1, 1990).

It has identified at least 20 events in European socialist countries for participation. Dennis Yau, assistant operation director of the TDC, said at a seminar on business opportunities in Eastern Europe which opened here Tuesday.

In major East European cities, such as Warsaw, East Berlin, Prague and Belgrade, he said, more TDC sales-oriented seminars and product presentations are envisaged.

The TDC will also launch a new initiative to enhance Hong Kong's image and product quality awareness through promotion at department stores in Eastern Europe. This campaign will take off in Budapest and Warsaw in Autumn 1990.

He noted that trade liberalization, economic reforms and growing expectations to improve the quality of life in Eastern Europe have led to a rising demand for consumer goods which cannot be readily met by domestic production in Eastern Europe.

"Our manufacturers, long efficient in the production and marketing of consumer products, can expect to play a significant role in fulfilling these consumer needs," he said.

During the last quarter of this year, the TDC is to launch at least three product and sales presentations.

These include the TDC's product sampling in Budapest on October 23, a fashion sampling in Lodz (a leading center of the Polish textile industry) from October 24 to 26, and another fashion presentation in East Berlin on November 21 and 22.

Yau was optimistic about the future trade links between Hong Kong and the East European countries.

In the first seven months of this year alone, the value of Hong Kong's exports to the Soviet Union and the East European countries was 273 million H.K. dollars (35 million U.S. dollars) while its re-exports to these countries amounted to 790 million H.K. dollars (101.28 million U.S. dollars).

These represents increases of seven percent and 31 percent respectively compared with the same period of last year.

Hong Kong's exports to Eastern Europe were predominantly garments. Other products included textiles, telecommunications equipment and parts, musical instruments and parts, plastic articles, parts for office and auto data processing machines, and radios.

Territory's First Trade Services Seminar Opens

OW0510102089 Beijing XINHUA in English
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[Text] Hong Kong, October 4 (XINHUA)—A 2-day seminar on trade in services, the first of its kind in Hong Kong, was opened at the Convention and Exhibition Center here today.

Services cover a wide range of business activities including those in banking, insurance, transportation, construction, communication, accounting, advertising, consultancy, and entertainment.

Officiating at the opening of the seminar, David Nendick, acting financial secretary, said Hong Kong ranked 18th in the world league of commercial services exporters in 1987 and was the 20th largest importer of such services in the same year, according to the latest report published by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

In 1987, the most recent year for which data was available, the services sector's contribution to Hong Kong's gross domestic product was 65 percent, and that was in excess of the average for industrial countries, Nendick said.

In terms of employment, it accounted for some 58 percent of Hong Kong's working population in the first quarters of 1989.

For 1988, the total trade in services amounted to over 141 billion HK dollars or some 18 billion in U.S. dollar terms, he said.

This all points to the health of this sector in Hong Kong, Nendick noted.

However, he said, despite its spectacular growth, world trade in services was not without its problems.

He noted an overseas market is not being able to tap because of over-regulation or because market access has been denied to protect local interests.

About 160 participants are taking part in the seminar.

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